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JUSTICE FOR ALL MEAT CONCERNS ALIKE

In connection with the enforcement of the new meat inspection law, The National Provisioner recently requested a ruling of the Department of Agriculture on the cases of small packing concerns which sell their surplus products in other states. Attention of the department was called to the fact that this is a very serious subject, inasmuch as a strict interpretation of the law, coupled with refusal to grant inspection, would cause serious injury to many of the small concerns.

It is evident from the reply of the secretary that if the department does not consider that a packer is doing a sufficiently large interstate business to warrant inspection, that such inspection will be refused, and he will have to confine his operations to purely state business.

The ruling is highly important, as it will affect not only those who sell their surplus at distant markets, but those who are situated on state borders and who do a considerable business over the line. If, for example, the secretary does not consider a concern large enough, he may stop its business between such cities as New York and Jersey City, Buffalo and Erie, Cincinnati and Covington, St. Louis and East St. Louis, etc.

The ruling will also apply to all makers of sausage, gelatine, pork and beans and other products in which meat food animals form part or all of the raw material. Every pound of meat food, of every kind, must be inspected by the government, and the decision whether a concern does enough business to warrant inspection lies with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson's Ruling.

The letter of Secretary Wilson is as follows:

The National Provisioner, New York City.

Gentlemen: Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, only farmers who slaughter animals on their farms, and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers, may, under the law, be exempted from inspection. An establishment such as you cite in your example is a manufacturer and preparer of meat food products, and is not eligible to exemption under the law. It will be necessary for such establishments to secure inspection, or confine their trade to the state in which they are located. There are probably some establishments which do so little interstate business that the Department could not be expected to incur the expense necessary to maintaining inspection, and it may be NECESSARY FOR SUCH TO DISCONTINUE THEIR INTERSTATE TRADE.

In regard to your suggestion that the Department write all small owners and brokers to meet in Washington for the purpose of discussing these matters, you are advised that such dealers are calling daily at the Department, and are always welcome. The Department is unable at the present time to furnish you with a list of concerns that have applied for inspection or exemption.

Very respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

The National Provisioner's Reply.

To this The National Provisioner has made the following reply:

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of yours of the 4th inst., and thank you for your reply to our question. We note your statement that you have not received an appropriation sufficient to make the inspection all-comprehensive, but we are decidedly of the opinion that an interpretation of the law which will not permit inspection for packers doing even a small inter-state business is an exact injustice. We do not believe that Congress intended to legislate small concerns out of business or to interfere with their sales distribution, other-

wise than to be certain that all meat food products were produced from healthy animals and slaughtered and prepared under sanitary conditions.

We know that every packer in the country, however small, is ready to meet these requirements of the law passed by Congress, and we believe it to be the duty of the Government to furnish the inspection even to the smallest concerns. It would be obviously absurd to presume that Congress is legislating only in the interest of the larger concerns, and by placing a limit on the quantity of inter-state meat products which shall be the guide for deciding whether inspection shall be granted, you are certainly operating to the very decided advantage of the larger concerns.

It seems to us that some provision might be made by your Department whereby inspectors might be appointed with some such title as "assistant" or "sub" inspector, who would look after these smaller concerns, even if not working the full time, and therefore not drawing full pay. In nearly all towns veterinarians may be found who are competent to pass upon livestock, and who with some little training could also make the necessary post-mortem examinations. An arrangement of this kind, or something similar, would permit the smaller concerns to do their inter-state business. We know of many cases where, if this class of trade is discontinued by Government regulation, the plants can be operated only at a loss. They do an inter-state business which you would not perhaps consider worth while granting an inspection for, but which represents more than the aggregate profit of the business.

Perhaps you will understand from this communication that we have no prejudice against either the large or small concern in our trade, but being the only publication devoted to it, it is our desire always to further the interests of the business as a whole. We think that the small concerns are entitled to justice, and we hope you will take this subject under serious consideration.

Thanking you for your courtesy, we are,

Yours respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

BRITISH TRADE EXPERTS APPROVE OUR MEAT PLANTS

William Haydon and Gurney Randall, accredited delegates from the London meat trade guilds to the recent convention of retail butchers at Milwaukee, who were also delegated to make a thorough inspection of American packinghouses, sailed from New York on the Celtic for home yesterday.

These men have been in the meat business a lifetime, have bred and raised stock, slaughtered, dressed, cut it up and sold it both at wholesale and retail, and are, therefore, practical men in this line of business.

Before sailing they expressed their views of what they had seen to The National Provisioner very freely.

They stated that though they had read all of the attacks upon American packing-house methods they had come to this country with open minds, determined to see as much as possible and to report to the English authorities. After thoroughly inspecting a large number of plants they are unqualifiedly of the opinion that our inspection service is an absolute safeguard against dis-

eased meat, either fresh or prepared, and that our canned meats are clean, wholesome and palatable.

They laid particular emphasis upon their opinion that our packing houses are in a sanitary condition and that the British public need have no hesitation about eating our meat products. As these two men are engaged in slaughtering live stock and selling it at wholesale and retail, being, therefore, actual competitors of American packers, their statements must be taken at full value. The

only adverse criticism they had to make was against the wooden killing floors in some of the older plants. As practical slaughterers they said they realized that by our system of hanging carcasses to rails the meat could not be contaminated by the floor, but that the killing beds should be of impervious material so as to forestall any possible criticism by those who are not familiar with the business.

They carefully inspected the workmen and working conditions and came to the conclusion that it would be difficult to improve upon either. They praised the cleanliness of the rooms, machines and clothing of the workers where prepared foods were put up, and expressed fullest satisfaction with what they saw. They will undoubtedly make a report to their principals which will vindicate American meat products in the eyes of the British public.

Speaking further, Mr. Haydon said that American packers are unquestionably the leaders of the world; that British packers had learned many valuable lessons from them and expected to learn more. He also said that American refrigerated beef commands a premium in the London market, and our canned and cured products will occupy the same position when our customers are reassured that they are prepared under hygienic conditions. He added that he had read all of the attacks and reports on our packing houses, and knew as a practical man that most of them were absurd on their face, but that they had worked immense injury to our trade abroad and it would take some time to overcome the prejudice created against us.

fore the commission created by the law to draft regulations, which body includes Dr. Wiley, Chief North of the Census Bureau and J. L. Gerry of the Treasury Department. Announcement has now been made of the dates for discussing various subjects. On September 17 the hearing will be on group 1, original export package, and group 2, collection of samples. September 18—Group 3, hearings and publication of results; group 4, use of colors, flavors and preservatives. September 19—Group 5, misbranding of foods and drugs; group 6, mixtures, compounds, imitations and blends. September 20—Group 7, proprietary foods; group 8, drug adulteration and misbranding. September 21—Group 9, confectionery; group 10, guarantees. September 22—Group 11, inspection of imported goods; group 12, miscellaneous suggestions.

These hearings will begin in the rooms of the Board of Trade on September 17 and will continue until and including September 22. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. and adjourn at half-past 12. Open again at 2 p. m. and adjourn at half-past 4. Extra hours may be assigned in case of necessity. All persons who appear before the commission are requested to have briefs prepared covering the points which they wish to discuss, so that the written briefs may be filed for the further consideration of the commission.

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WILSON'S NEW MEAT DEFINITIONS.

In connection with his recently-published regulations for enforcement of the new meat inspection law, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has promulgated a set of meat definitions supplementary to those rules, relating to a "purity standard" for meat products. Under the new regulations meat is officially defined as "any clean, sound, dressed and properly prepared edible part of animals in good health at the time of slaughter, and if it bears a name descriptive of its kind, composition or origin, it corresponds thereto. The term 'animals' as herein used includes not only mammals, but fish, fowl, crustaceans, mollusks and all other animals used as food." The three official classes of meats are:

Fresh meat is meat from animals recently slaughtered and properly cooled until deliv-

ered to the customer.

Cold storage meat is meat from animals recently slaughtered and preserved by refrigeration until delivered to the customer.

Salted, pickled and smoked meats are unmixed meats preserved by salt, sugar, vinegar, spices or smoke, singly or in combination, whether in bulk or in containers.

Manufactured meats are meats not included in the above classes, whether simple or mixed, whole or comminuted, in bulk or in suitable containers, with or without the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, spices, smoke, oils or rendered fat. If they bear names descriptive of kind, composition or origin, they correspond thereto; and when bearing such descriptive names, if force or flavoring meats are used, the kind and quantity thereof are made known.

or other meat products. He told the packers that they must be prepared on that date properly to label their goods or they would not be permitted to send them through the channels of interstate commerce.

The question was raised as to the status of the goods now on the shelves of the wholesale and retail merchants of the country. The secretary said it was manifestly impossible for the government to inspect them. The owners or holders of the goods, he suggested, would have to take their chances on selling them. One thing was certain—they could not be shipped from one state to another. The law does not prohibit their sale where they happen now to be.

Secretary Wilson said that while the packers were anxious to conform in all respects to the law it was evident that some of them would be unable to comply with all of its provisions by October 1 because they had not been sufficiently forehanded in their preparations. These men necessarily would be obliged, the secretary said, to confine their business operations within their own state lines until such time as they were prepared fully to meet the requirements of the meat inspection act.

HEARINGS ON PURE FOOD LAW.

A list of the subjects to be discussed at public hearings on enforcement of the new federal pure food law has been published in The National Provisioner. The hearings begin in New York City on September 17 be-

AGITATION IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

A report from Victoria, British Columbia, states that an inter-provincial conference will meet in Calgary immediately to investigate the condition of the cattle and dressed meat industry, called by Alberta's minister of agriculture, and will be attended by representatives from the four western Canadian provinces. The minister claims undue restriction of trade and mentions the prices paid the stock-raisers compared with the figure charged consumers for dressed meats. The condition of Canadian slaughter houses and their sanitation will be looked into. It is probable that the conference will hold sessions at different points throughout the Canadian provinces gathering evidence.

FORCED TO EMPLOY JAPANESE.

Denver packing plants have recently employed a number of Japanese in their establishments and there has been some comment concerning their action. It has been explained that it is very difficult to obtain labor in Denver and that increased business and shortage of workmen compelled packers to take in the Japs. The latter are said to be good workmen. The Denver plants are doing more business than ever before, and Denver is constantly increasing in importance as a meat centre.

FASSETT INVESTIGATING MEXICO.

A. D. Fassett, of Morris & Company, has been travelling through Mexico, investigating livestock and meat conditions there. His presence started reports that American packers contemplated the establishment of branch plants in that country, but Mr. Fassett did not confirm them. He spoke of the scarcity of hogs throughout Mexico as one drawback to the location of plants.

LABELS ON CANNED MEATS.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been having conferences with representatives of packing interests all over the country concerning the interpretation of various regulations under the new meat inspection law. One of the subjects which has appeared to require much consideration and argument has been that relating to the reading on canned meat labels. Government officials have been inclined to be severe in this particular, and some of the most radical of them wanted to compel the packers to specify on labels the exact percentage of each ingredient in a can. But the law would not support them in this, and it has been decided to ask only that the ingredients be specified by name on the labels.

This label question has caused a good deal of trouble and loss to packers, and compelled them to suspend operations in their canning departments either partly or wholly pending a decision on the label question, and until new labels agreeable to government officials could be prepared. Canned goods are stacked in storerooms awaiting the new labels and the whole canned goods business has been very much "in the air."

CANNOT EXTEND TIME FOR PACKERS.

In response to inquiries from some meat concerns Secretary Wilson has announced that he has no authority to extend beyond October 1 the placing of labels on canned

PRODUCTS OF A PACKINGHOUSE

The magnitude of the modern packinghouse may have impressed itself upon the casual visitor, or even the earnest knowledge-seeker, through the physical immensity of the plant—the size and number of buildings, the thousands of animals slaughtered, the army of workmen and workwomen employed. But the most painstaking tour through one of these institutions would give even the experienced meat man but a general idea of the wonderfully wide field covered by the up-to-date packinghouse which gets the greatest value possible out of the by-products of its meat slaughter.

It has been said that the modern packer utilizes everything but the squeal of the hog—and a wag has added that he even made money out of that, by disposing of it to a cheap shoe manufacturer. Seriously, it is

an admitted fact that were it not for the ability to make his slaughter-house offal commercially valuable the packer could not run his business at a profit. This has been strikingly evident during an era of dressed beef losses, when hides and offal came to the rescue and put the balance on the right side of the ledger. The knack of saving everything about an abattoir and putting it into selling shape is what has made the packing industry the big thing it is to-day. The "big packer" is the man who has carried the industry to the farthest limit in the handling of by-products. It is the saving of waste that has built up his business.

The National Provisioner has already printed a series of articles on the equipment of a packinghouse, which have given an idea of the magnitude of the machinery necessary for the conduct of a modern plant, for the manipulation of products and by-products and for

the operation of the many auxiliary industries. The big meat packer of to-day may be said to conduct from 50 to 75 distinct businesses, from the slaughter of meat animals to the making of tin cans and the printing of labels.

Some idea of the variety of products turned out of such a packinghouse may be obtained from the list given herewith, wherein the product, its source and its use are set forth. The list is not complete—it has seemed impossible to make a list which should be comprehensive, so wide is the field and so constant the development of by-product utilization. But it is approximately complete, and affords a sort of bird's-eye view of the wonderful scope of the modern packinghouse field. It is the intention to discuss hereafter the manufacture of various products included in this list, the methods in use, etc. The list follows:

FOODS.

Dressed beef, dressed hogs, dressed mutton, dressed veal, dressed lamb, hams, bacon, shoulders, sausages (all kinds), tripe, tongues, palates, snouts, lips, plucks, kidneys, brains, hearts, livers, sweetbreads, fries, pigs' feet, tails, chipped beef.

ARTICLE.	MADE FROM.	USED FOR.
Beef extract	Beef	Medicinal purposes, gravies, soups.
Canned meats (all kinds)	Meats of animals and fowl	Food.
Canned soups (all kinds)	Meats, vegetables, seasonings	Food.
Butterine and oleomargarine	Leaf lard, oleo oil, cottonseed oil, butter, cream, butter oil	Food.
Cured meats (corned, smoked, cooked, pickled, dry salt)	Meats of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep	Food.
Mincemeat	Meat, spices, liquors, raisins, beef suet, apples, currants, lemon peel, citron, sugar, molasses	Food.
Plum pudding	Meat, suet, liquors, etc.	Food.
Hogs' livers	Hogs' livers	Sausage, pate de foie gras, dog biscuit.

OILS, FATS AND GREASES.

Lard	Hog fats	Cooking purposes.
Compound lard	Hog fats, cottonseed oil, oleo stearine, tallow	Cooking purposes.
Tallow (edible, prime, packers No. 1, No. 2, acidless, cake mutton)	Beef and sheep fats	Lubricants, soap, candles.
Grease (A white, B white, yellow, brown), wool grease	Hog refuse and other non-edible fats	Soaps, lubricants, tanning.
Oleo oil	Beef caul, ruffle and heart fat	Oleomargarine, butterine, compound lard, cooking purposes.
Neatsfoot oil (pure, extra prime, No. 1)	Cattle and calves' feet	Leather finishing, lubricants, medicinal purposes.
Lard oil (winter strained, extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2)	Hog fats	Illuminating.
Tallow oil (tallow oil, acidless)	Beef fats	Lubricants.
Butter oil	Beef skulls and jawbones	Oleomargarine, butterine.
Grease oils	White, yellow, brown greases	Lubricants.
Oleo stearine	Beef fats	Candles, tanning, soap, compound lard, candies, cakes, phonograph cylinders.
Lard stearine	Hog fats	Compound lard, stiffening lard.
Tallow stearine	Beef fats	Candles, tanning, soap, compound lard.
Grease stearine	Hog fats	Soap.
Marrow fat	Bones	Butter (in some parts of the world).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hides, skins, pelts	Cattle, calves, sheep	Shoes, leather goods of all kinds, book-binding, harness, packing, belting, robes, rugs.
Hog skins	Hogs	Saddles, purses, book-binding, razor strops, friction wheels.
Wool	Sheep and lamb pelts	Well known.
Casings and guts	Hog, cattle and sheep intestines	Sausage covers, bandages, plasters, musical strings, gold mining.
Weasands	Cattle	Sausage covers.
Bladders	Cattle, hogs	Packing lard and putty, bottle tops, lining brewery pipes, holders for beaten gold.
Soap, (toilet and laundry), washing powders	Fats, greases, etc.	Well known.
Tankage	All otherwise waste material	Fertilizer.
Concentrated tankage	Tank water	Fertilizer.
Glue	Horns, hoofs, bones, parings from ears and skins, portion of tail, muzzle sinews, pigs' feet	Well known.
Gelatine	Horns, hoofs, bones, parings from ears and skins, portion of tail, muzzle sinews, pigs' feet	Bakers' supplies, confectionery, ice cream, photographic paper, clarifying beer, sausage supplies, soups, pressed chicken, sizing for paper, paint, souvenir cards.
Glycerine	Fats	Medicinal purposes, printers' rollers, nitroglycerine, soap.
Hair	Cattle hides	Plaster, felt.

ARTICLE.	MADE FROM.	USED FOR.
Curled hair.....	Cattle hides, switches, hog hair.....	Upholstering furniture and carriages, bedding, mattresses.
Switches	Cattle tail ends.....	Brushes, padding, upholstery, ornaments on harness.
Bristles	Hog hair (long).....	Brushes of all kinds.
Cut bone	Bones	Billiard balls, bone beads for counting machines, Indian beads in various colors, bone shields, connections and rings for nursing bottles and pacifiers, bone screws and mouth bits for pipes, powder puff handles, knife handles, chess-men, checkers, tabs and washers for electrical connections, dentists' carving blocks, buttons, tooth brush handles, piano keys.
Ground bone	Bones	Case hardening purposes.
Cut hoofs	Hoofs	Buttons, combs, hair pins.
Hoof meal	Hoofs	Fertilizer.
Bone black	Bones	Clarifying sugar and other filtering purposes.
Musical strings	Guts	Musical instruments, racquets.
Live stock food.....	Blood and tankage.....	Live stock feeding.
Poultry food	Ground bone, ground meat, meal.....	Poultry feeding.
Paint	Tank water, blood.....	Well known.
Felt	Hair from hides.....	Padding, insulating material.
Sand paper	Glue, sand	Well known.
Strawboard	Undigested food in cattle stomachs.....	Mailing tubes, cardboard, wrapping paper.
Camels (?) hair brushes.....	Fine hair from inside cattle ears.....	Painting.
Parchment	Lamb skin	Writing material.
Isinglass	Feet, knuckles, hide clippings, sinews, generative organs, etc.....	Clarifying beer.
Anhydrous ammonia	Leather waste, blood, wool, hair, hoofs, horns.....	Cold storage, freezing.
Defibrinated blood	Blood	Finishing leather.
Albumen	Blood	Printing cloth for wash colors, finishing leather.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Cerebrin	Brain of oxen, etc.....	Experimentally produced.
Lecithin	Brain of oxen, etc.....	Manufacture of oleomargarine.
Adrenalin	Adrenal gland	Stopping flow of blood.
Suprarenalin	Suprarenal gland	Stopping flow of blood.
Ferratin	Egg albumen	Anaemia.
Fibrin	Blood	Calico printing.
Fibrinogen	Ferment from blood.....	In "bleeders."
Globulin	Lens of eye.....	Experimentally produced.
Para-globulin	Blood serum or lymph.....	Experimentally produced.
Haematin	Hemoglobin of blood	Experimentally produced.
Haematin-albumin	The dried albumin from blood.....	Nutritive.
Haemo-gallol	Coloring matter of defibrinated blood.....	Tonic.
Taurochloric acid	Bile	Antiseptic.
Oxyhaemoglobin	Red coloring of blood.....	Chlorosis.
Haemoglobin	Red coloring matter of blood.....	Anaemia.
Protein	Blood albumin	Nutritive.
Nuclein	Animal cell substance.....	Ulcers, tonsillitis, diphtheria, etc.
Carnine	Meat Extract	Nutritive.
Creatin	Muscles of beef.....	Stimulant in atonic conditions of muscular system, heart, etc.
Creantinine	Urine	Stimulant in atonic conditions of muscular system, heart, etc.
Bilifuscin	Bile, pigment	Experimentally produced.
Bilihumin	Bile	Experimentally produced.
Biliprasin	Bile	Experimentally produced.
Bilirubrin	Bile (principal pigment).....	Experimentally produced.
Biliverdin	Bile	Experimentally produced.
Mucin	Bile and sub-maxillary gland.....	No established value.
Neurin	Hog bile	Substitute for cancerin.
Elastin	Ligaments of the nuchae of oxen.....	Albuminoid like gelatin.
Meat charcoal	Lean beef	For deodorization and decolorization.
Blood charcoal	Blood	For deodorization and decolorization.
Elaidin	Animal fats	Manufacture of oleates.
Margaron	Tallow, by distillation.....	Pharmaceutical.
Benzoinated lard	Lard	Base for salves.
Keratin	Horns	Coating enteric pills.
Leucine	Horns	Cosmetical in pomades.
Pyrrole	Bone-tar	For manufacture of iodole.
Sarcine	Meat extract	Use not established.
Taurine	Ox gall	In diseases of liver.
Trypsin	Pancreas	Manufacture of peptonized milk.
Melanin	Pigment of the eye.....	Has no established value.
Protagon	Brain	Experimentally obtained.
Myosin	Muscles of lean meat.....	Nutritive.
Tyrosine	Proteids	Value not determined.
Urobilin	Bile	Value not determined.
Uromelanin	Urine	Value not determined.
Serum sublimate	Blood and mercury	Antiseptic.
Bicoline	Dry desillation of bones.....	Nerve sedative.
Vitellin	Albuminoids of eggs.....	Nutritive.
Xanthine	Occurs naturally in animal bodies.....	Use not established
Mollin (a soap).....	Potash, soap	Ointment base.
Syntonin	Albumin	Not used.
Ingluvin	Stomach of chicken.....	Dyspepsia.
Protonuclein	Animal cell substance.....	Antiseptic.
Thyroidin	Thyroid gland	In goitre and skin disease.
Pepsin	Stomach of hog.....	Dyspepsia.
Essence of pepsin.....	Stomach of hog.....	Dyspepsia.
Peptone	Pepsin	Nutritive.
Pano-peptone	Pepsin, bread	Nutritive.
Beef, iron and wine	Pepsin, beef extract, iron, wine.....	Nutritive.

ARTICLE.	MADE FROM	USED FOR
Lactopepsin	Pepsin and milk, sugar	Dyspepsia.
Peptenzyne	Pepsin preparation	Dyspepsia.
Pancreatin	Pancreas	Aiding duodenal digestion.
Rennet	Calf's stomach	Manufacture of cheese.
Fel tauris bovis	Bile of oxen	Typhoid fever.
Sanguis tauri	Ox blood	Technically in calico printing, sugar refining.
Glycerine	Fats	Medicinally, etc.
Lanolin	Sheep's wool	Ointment base.
Gelatine capsules	Hides, bones	Well known.
Pepsin, high testing (scale or powdered)	Stomach of hog	Indigestion.
Glycerine pepsin, 10% solution	Glycerine and pepsin	Indigestion.
Essence of pancreatin	Pancreas	Aiding duodenal digestion.
Peptonizing tablets	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Nutrient wine of beef peptone .....	.....	Dyspepsia.
Beef peptone concentrated .....	.....	Dyspepsia.
Glycerole rennet for curdling milk .....	.....	Manufacture of cheese.
Extract of red bone marrow	Bone	Anemia.
Ovol, purified mutton suet	Sheep fat	Salve.
Essence of pepsin	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Lactated pepsin tablets	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Elixir lactated pepsin	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Saccharated pepsin	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Pepsin tablets	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Pepsin-phosphate	Hog stomachs	Dyspepsia.
Glycerole of pancreatin	Pancreas	Dyspepsia, diabetes.
Ox gall .....	.....	Manufacture of fine soap for washing delicate fibres, as silk.

MEAT CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Conditions in the local meat trade of England and Germany have been brought to light which have tended to abash the press critics of those countries who have been heaping abuse on American meats as a result of our recent packinghouse agitation here. Conditions were found in London and other British cities infinitely worse than the wildest exaggerations of the American "muck-rakers," while the German situation, with its sausage-making from garbage and its traffic in dog and horse meat, was beyond even the imagination of the yellowest "yellow" newspaper in this country.

A staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, W. B. Northrop, this week writes from London in part as follows:

"From every part of London, and, indeed, from all the big cities of England, come reports from sanitary authorities to the effect that conditions prevailing in a number of canning factories, in meat markets, slaughter houses, and butcher shops, 'could not be worse.' According to statements made over their own signatures by many of the most prominent public analysts, meat prepared and put up by English packers often is in a condition not only dangerous to public health but absolutely poisonous. All sorts of ruses and dodges are employed for concealing the real nature of the foodstuffs prepared in this country.

"When the first announcements of the Chicago exposures reached England, a universal shout went up from meat packers to the effect that had 'home industries' been patronized there would have been no cause for alarm. Almost immediately the importation of American canned goods dropped off. No opportunity was lost by British packers themselves, and the 'trade' generally, to roast American products of every kind; and while wrecking the American market, these packers made desperate attempts to get their own products prominently before the public. Stores in various parts of London displayed big signs, reading, 'No American tinned goods sold here—British products only,' and 'Use honest British goods—don't eat vile American stuff.'

Practically No Inspection of Meat.

"But the triumph was not for long. Dr. F. Cooper, one of the best known medical men

in London, who is also member of parliament and of the London county council, in a statement made to the writer on this subject, said:

"The public has no conception of the filthy conditions prevailing in most of the English slaughter houses, especially the small private ones. Chicago's worst places could not have been any worse than these. Most of the small slaughter houses in England are absolutely without any inspection whatever; the butchers may kill when they like and under whatever conditions they please. The places literally reek with filth; they are never properly cleaned up, and the conditions under which animals are slain make the meat unfit for human consumption. I have proof of the sale in London of the carcasses of animals that have died of tuberculosis in various parts of the country.

"As for meat inspection in this country, it does not exist. The inspectors have no training whatever—they know nothing about bacteriological or microscopical examination. They only have their sense of smell to go by. Butchers know this, and when they have meat which is particularly bad and smells so 'loud' that even an inspector would notice it, they treat the meat with permanganate of potash, which kills the smell temporarily.

Vile Stuff Sold in "Rotten Row."

"There is a place in Smithfield market—the largest meat centre in England, where thousands of tons of meat are sold—which is called 'Rotten Row.' This section of the market does not come under the jurisdiction of the inspectors who have charge of the city of London; and, as a consequence, when any bad meat is to be disposed of, it finds its way to Rotten Row. Here, inspectors are not allowed to interfere, and you may imagine what goes on. People of the poorer classes buy this stuff.

"I have seen with my own eyes crates of Ostend rabbits treated with permanganate of potash to keep them from smelling, and sold at the ridiculously low price of 75 cents per crate. This is practically giving them away. They have to be sold for the reason that the permanganate only keeps them from smelling for a short time, and if they are not gotten rid of quickly the purchasers would realize their condition.

"It must be remembered that rabbit is one of the staple articles of consumption among the poorer classes in England. Thousands of tons of rabbits are sold on the London markets each year. Of course, I do not say that all this meat is bad, but a large quantity of it is. None of it is properly inspected, and it is often sold in a condition which renders it highly dangerous for human consumption.

Carts Exposed to Disease Germs.

"Even when meat is in a fairly decent condition I have seen it offered for sale in circumstances which render it unfit for human

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED fruit, etc. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1906. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposals for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, September 27, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Bids must be made out in Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

C. F. LARRABEE,
Acting Commissioner.

food. In England a large amount of trading is done from pushcarts. Everything is sold on these carts, from salt and meat to furniture and fish. Well, again and again I have seen pushcarts with meat and fish for sale standing over open, foul smelling drains and sewers. Naturally, this meat, often being warm and fresh killed, forms a splendid culture medium for all sorts of germs; and, of course, when human beings buy it, it is literally reeking with all sorts of bacterial matter. A great deal of it gets fly blown, and if we had any decent inspection in this country it would be condemned. There should be a law passed in this country forbidding the sale of meat from pushcarts; and, also, it should be forbidden to expose meat on the dusty streets, unprotected by glass covering, as is done in every butcher shop in England."

"Nearly every London public analyst just now has his hands full making analyses of canned meats and other canned goods. Special attention is being given to British produce, and some startling revelations have just been made. At the special instances of the local government board no less than twenty-

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

eight different sections of London have taken up the investigations of canned goods from various English packing houses. In every public laboratory—and there is one for nearly every district of London—you see piles of canned goods standing waiting for analysis, while specially employed chemists, microscopists, and bacteriologists are looking assiduously for evidences of diseased and deleterious matter in the contents of the supposedly irreproachable English canned goods about which packers have been boasting so much.

Meat Unfit When Canned.

"The result of many of these analyses has

been the prosecution and infliction of heavy fines and even imprisonment on many London packers. In one case, where potted ham had turned black, it was testified by experts that it had been treated with preservative because it was unfit for human consumption when packed. The firm whose label was on this abomination had been supplying large quantities of canned meats to the British army, and had branches in London, Dover, Dublin, Aldershot (the principal army corps camp), Gibraltar, and other places. Undoubtedly each year thousands of tons of this deleterious canned stuff was supplied to the British army. The magistrates on this occa-

sion imposed a fine of \$25 on one analysis, and \$250 costs; while other analyses were sent up for 'further investigation.'

"The public analyst who has done more work on foodstuffs than any other London health officer is Dr. D. L. Thomas, medical officer of health for the metropolitan borough of Stepney. It is in Dr. Thomas' district that many of the largest London docks are situated. Here arrive daily shipments from all over the world; and it is from this district that large shipments of British canned goods are sent abroad.

"We examine in this district," said Dr.

(Concluded on page 24.)

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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SMALL PACKERS' PERIL

On the news pages of this issue will be found the correspondence between Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and The National Provisioner regarding the ruling which will be made by the department that concerns doing a comparatively small interstate business will have to confine their sales to their own states after October 1. The ruling is unquestionably permissible under the law, which says the Secretary of Agriculture may grant inspection (and therefore permit interstate trade) "at his discretion."

If in his discretion any concern does not do enough interstate business to warrant the expense of an inspector that concern will have to stop its interstate business. The aggregate of this class of business is very large, and as was pointed out last week, the secretary, under the law, has the power to ruin these smaller concerns, whose profit lies in the surplus they have heretofore been able to sell over the state line.

The secretary, by his letter, shows that he will apply his ruling in a strictly commercial sense; i. e., will the result in any certain case warrant the expense of inspection? Whereas, as a matter of fact, the law is supposed to be ideal. It was passed in a passion of alleged righteousness and loaded down with "square deals" to everybody. Con-

gress supposed it was making an excessive appropriation that the inspection might be thoroughly comprehensive, and it certainly did not intend to legislate anybody, least of all the small packers, out of business.

Secretary Wilson is a conscientious official, and is certainly following his best judgment, but in this case he is overlooking very important practical questions, doing an injustice where it will do the most harm, and he certainly owes it to his own reputation to find a way whereby the smaller packers may secure the boon of government inspection as well as the larger ones.

Congress intended that there should be no favoritism in the enforcement of the law, and it is to be hoped that the entire interstate business in meats will not be centralized in a few hands by act of government.

HALF THE TRUTH

In other columns of this issue we publish reports on conditions of the meat trade in Germany and England. Our readers will do well in reading these reports to consider that there is a very great difference in the reportorial style of Europe and America. Abroad they have not as yet adopted the sensational writing in vogue in this country, where every consideration of veracity is abandoned for the sake of creating a sensation. The only exceptions abroad are socialistic and revolutionary writings, the very purpose of which necessitates the strongest possible language. But those are exceptions, and not the rule, as lately with us. Abroad they are anxiously endeavoring to avoid all distasteful sensations; here it almost looks as if an insatiable appetite for mental thrills has to be met by the penny-a-liner. Think only of the nauseating attacks on American meat in papers which claim to print nothing but what is "fit to print." No foreign newspapers, except socialistic or revolutionary, would ever undertake to print similar stuff on their own industry, though they are quite naturally delighted to reprint the slanderous stuff from the United States.

This material difference between the style of writing abroad and here should be borne in mind when reading the reports on conditions prevailing abroad in the meat trade. Our own precious sociologists would have written quite a different report on the same subject. It would not have been nearer the truth, but in another direction. European reports do not include half the truth, while our reporters are trained to mix so much fancy and fabrication with the grain of truth that the latter can hardly be detected. As a matter of fact, recognized by every fair-minded observer and critic, the American meat trade in all its phases is infinitely superior to the European. Our foreign brethren

have still to learn a great deal, especially the great art of spending large amounts of money as investments in business. As can be read between the lines of these reports, they still cling to many old-fashioned methods which remind one of the old house industry in meat, and are decades behind the progressive and aggressive American manufacturer of meat products. The reports give only half the truth, the other half can be read between the lines.

THE PACKERS' MEETING

Every packer in the United States owes it to himself, to his business and to the industry to be present at the meeting called for October 1 at Chicago. More can be learned in a day or two of exchanging ideas with others in the same line than in a year of any other kind of commercial education. Every one present will go back to his business with thoughts of new methods and improvements to be put into operation. The packinghouse industry will be benefited by the discussion of important topics in a practical way, by practical men. The sum total of benefit derived from the meeting will be such that no one engaged in the packinghouse business can afford to be absent.

There is every indication that the meeting will be a big one and the enthusiasm shown in advance makes it clear that there will be some good talking and to the point. The views of everybody in the business should be heard, either through their voices or votes, and this will be the first chance that American packers have had to "get together."

It is also the first opportunity for burying what factionalism there may be in the trade, and uniting the industry for its own promotion as well as for defense against outside attacks.

Date: October 1. Place: Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Be there!

ANOTHER "POISON SQUAD"

It is announced from Washington that Dr. Wiley is getting ready to make his tests as to the effect of saltpetre on the health and digestion of meat consumers. When the regulations under the new meat inspection law were announced, all preservatives except salt, sugar, saltpetre, vinegar and wood smoke were prohibited, and it was announced that only temporary permission to use saltpetre would be given, pending investigations concerning the effects of saltpetre, which has been used in curing meats from time immemorial. Now it is said Dr. Wiley is about to form another of his famous "poison squads" to test the saltpetre question. Will he base his conclusions on the effects of "saltpetre pills" fed to anaemic government clerks?

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

ALLOY FOR SOLDERING ALUMINUM.

According to a French patent an alloy for soldering aluminum is obtained by melting together in stated order and with certain precautions, magnesium, 20 parts; borax, 50 parts; zinc, 1,000 parts; zinc phosphide, 40 parts; tin, 260 parts, and powdered copper sulphate, 250 parts. The proportions may be varied to suit special requirements. The introduction of magnesium in any convenient proportion is claimed as a characteristic feature of the invention.

TREATING ANIMAL SINEWS.

A United States patent concerning the treating of animal sinews and preparing them for the glue factory has been granted. The process consists in immersing animal sinews successively in petroleum or benzine to remove the outer fleshy, animal skin; in a hardening or preserving bath, as boric acid, or alum or copper sulphate; and in an alkaline bath to remove fatty matter from the fibrous part of the sinews. The sinews are afterwards tanned and disintegrated.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN SPAIN.

According to a report from Madrid, Spanish agriculturists are beginning to appreciate more and more the value of chemical fertilizers; the home manufacture of these is therefore on the increase. A chemical factory, under Belgian management, is being established at Torrelavega, and the "Cantabrica" factory at Bilbao is about to increase its output. However, the few chemical factories scattered about the country are by no means equal to the demand, and chemical fertilizers have to be largely imported.

FERTILIZER INSPECTION IN 1905.

Bulletin No. 123 gives the results of analyses of 105 brands of mixed fertilizers collected by the Vermont State Board of Agriculture and analyzed by the chemist of the station. It also contains a short article on the use of commercial fertilizers. Among the samples inspected there were 27 cases of failure to equal the guarantee in one or more ingredients, but in all but nine of them a lack in one element was made good by an excess of another without affecting the value of the goods. The majority of deficits was found in available phosphoric acid in the lower grades of goods.

GREASE FROM SEEDS, WOOL, ETC.

According to U. S. Patent No. 793,464, a process of extracting oils and greases from seeds, wool, etc., the material is first subjected to the action of an inert condensable gas, carbon dioxide, in a closed vessel, so as to expel the air, and is then extracted under ordinary pressure by means of a volatile solvent. The last traces of the latter may be expelled after the extraction by means of an inert gas, with or without the aid of heat. The oil thus extracted in the absence of light, heat and air, can be freed from coloring matter by filtration through charcoal prior to the separation of the solvent. The vapor and inert gas may be passed into an absorbent

solution, such as of sodium carbonate, and the condensed solvent separated from the latter.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS ON OLIVE OIL.

The following decisions on olive oil have been issued by the United States Treasury Department: (1) Mere presence or absence of free fatty acids in olive oil does not determine whether or not such oil is fit for use as an article of human food. Rancidity may exist in such oil before the formation of free fatty acids, and such acids may exist long before the oil becomes rancid. (2) Olive oil in condition to be filtered, and blended with cottonseed oil, and when so blended fit to be used as an article of human food, is dutiable at the rate of 40 cents per gallon, under the provisions of paragraph 40 of the tariff.

BLUED PETROLEUM SOAP.

In preparing this soap the usual method is followed up to the formation of the saponified paste, at which stage an addition is made of a mixture of 20 parts of best rectified petroleum, 2 of turpentine oil high in resin, and 4 of potash lye, per 100 parts of fat taken. This mixture is well crutched till it becomes milky, and is treated to an addition of nitrobenzol to mask the pungent smell of the petroleum and turpentine oil. It is quickly taken up by the soap, which is then left at rest for several hours previous to salting out, clearing, and fitting in the usual way. The soap is next boiled to curd, left to set and framed. While still warm, a little ultramarine blue is added, so that there is no need to blue linen washed with this soap, nor is any boiling necessary.

REFINING BONE FAT.

Free acid in water-extracted bone fat is possibly due to a decomposition of the fat by ferments from decaying nitrogenous matter; it is therefore present, to some extent at least, before the bones are put in the water. It may be due in a measure to oxidation or to overheating by steam, part of the bones being in and part out of the water. There is only one way of actually removing free fatty acids from fats, and that is by digestion with pure neutral alcohol. Unsuccessful attempts are made to neutralize the fatty acids with carbonate of soda solution, but it is impossible exhaustively to wash out the resultant soap. Books will tell you that such and such an oil dissolves to such and such an extent in alcohol, but this factor—castor oil, etc., excepted—is really a measure of the percentage of fatty acid present, the co-efficient or solubility of any oil or fat in alcohol varying directly with this percentage.

Bone fat is an excellent fat, and would pay for even somewhat costly refining. Now that pure alcohol can be conditionally used in industry, we suggest that you make a few small experiments in say a 20-oz. white glass bottle. Run in the melted fat, agitate repeatedly with, say, 20 per cent. of alcohol, keeping the bottle warm, let stand and cool; the alcohol layer will rise to the top, carrying the fatty acids along with it in solution. Syphon this layer off and repeat treatment.

The alcoholic layer could be used in transparent soapmaking, or distilled to recover the fatty acids, and used over again. Possibly a centrifugal machine might be employed with benefit in certain stages of the process, also cooling by ice. Bone fat is not used in pharmacy to the extent it should be. An edible fat even superior to that from coconut oil should be made from sound bone fat, or only slightly rancid. We think it would pay well in the end to take pains to refine bone fat in the manner we have indicated.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

THE BEAUME HYDROMETER SCALE.

In 1768 Antoine Beaumé, a chemist in Paris, published an account of two new instruments which he had devised for determining the specific gravity of liquids. These instruments met with speedy acceptance on the part of practical men, and are now more extensively used in manufacturing than any others. Acids, alkalies, sugar solutions, oils, etc., are almost exclusively described in degrees Beaumé.

Beaumé hydrometers are instruments of even divisions. The special recommendation which has led to their extensive use among practical men is the simplicity of the numbers representing the specific gravity of the liquid. For liquids heavier than water the entire range is from zero to 70 degrees. For liquids lighter than water, 10 to 90 degrees. For the hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, Beaumé prepared a solution of salt containing 15 parts of salt by weight in 85 parts of water by weight and brought the solution to a temperature of 54.5 deg. F. The zero on the scale indicates the point to which the instrument sinks in distilled water of the above temperature and the 15 deg. mark the point to which the instrument sinks in the 15 per cent. salt solution. The space between the zero mark and the 15 mark is divided into 15 equal spaces and continued for the length of the stem. For the hydrometer for liquids lighter than water he used a ten per cent. salt solution prepared in the same way, and by means of it fixed the zero point on the hydrometer, and used distilled water for fixing the ten degree point from which the light scale starts.

The specific gravity of liquids lighter than water can be calculated from the Beaumé degrees by the following formula:

$$140 : (130 + \text{Beaumé degree}) = \text{specific gravity.}$$

And the Beaumé degrees from specific gravity by the following formula:

$$(\text{Specific gravity} : 140) - 130 = \text{Beaumé degrees.}$$

There are several methods of constructing hydrometers, some being graduated in single degrees and others in quarters and tenth degrees, those in quarters and tenths being the more accurate. They are made plain and in combination, the combination having a thermometer enclosed in the bulb of the stem with a scale showing the correction to be applied for temperature.

Write us for list of latest text-books for sale at special prices.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Green Diamond Tannery, Elizabethtown, Ky., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$30,000.

Armour & Company will rebuild oleo and neutral plants at South Omaha, Neb., recently destroyed by fire.

The loss on Graham Brothers & Company's soap plant, Chicago, Ill., which was destroyed by fire on August 31, is estimated around \$75,000.

The Enid Packing Company, Enid, Okla., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by Patrick McInteer, A. W. Gillespie and William Coyle.

The new packing plant of the Ogden Packing and Provision Company, Ogden, Utah, is expected to be finished and in operation within a month.

W. N. Field & Company, Bangor, Me., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated to deal in leather, hides, skins and wool, by W. N. Field and others.

The directors of the American Can Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on October 1.

The Fine Arts Leather Works, New York City, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to manufacture leather goods by W. Ludwig, M. Ludwig and M. Schnitzer.

McCandless, Reining & Company will erect a model abattoir at Market and 30th streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; cost \$500,000. C. B. Comstock, Pittsburg, Pa., architect.

The Brady Leather Company, Rochester, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Charles A. Brady, Rochester; John C. Dow and F. W. Dow, Lynn, Mass.

Schaffner Brothers, of Erie, Pa., will erect their new abattoir on Fifteenth street, near the Lake Shore Railroad. The building is to be 75 x 75 feet and will cost \$10,000.

The Indian Orchard and Ludlow Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in provisions, by George A. Lanciaux, J. A. Brunelle and others; capital, \$5,000.

The Co-operation Strictly Kosher Sausage Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,250, by S. Itseovich, David Levinson and Moses Nathan.

The Live Oak Sheep and Cattle Company of San Antonio, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to buy and sell livestock. G. A. Stowers, Ed. Necker and J. E. Johnson are the incorporators.

The Dynamic Grease Cup Company, of Portland, Me., incorporated; capital \$100,000. Incorporators: J. E. Manter, C. E. Eaton, M. W. Baldwin. The object of the company is to manufacture lubricators of all kinds.

W. C. Getteys & Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of manufacturing leather goods. W. C. Getteys, Edgar Le Roy and W. N. Siebern are the incorporators.

The W. S. and J. B. Ikard Company, of Henrietta, Tex., has been incorporated to raise, buy and sell livestock with a capital stock of \$25,000. W. S. Ikard, Lewis Ikard, R. Carrow and R. W. Melvain are the incorporators.

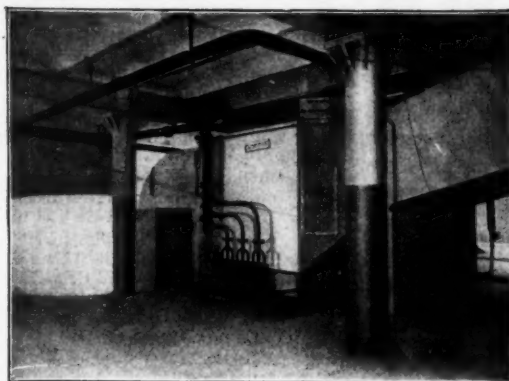
Articles of incorporation have been drawn for the incorporation of the Jamestown Provision and Packing Company, Jamestown, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$50,000. H. L. Stockbridge, of Pittsburg, is at the head of the company.

The Southern Land and Livestock Company of San Antonio, Tex., has filed articles of incorporation for the purpose of raising, buying and selling livestock, with \$50,000 capital stock. George M. Clifton, C. H. Clifton, J. F. Wolters, C. H. Flato and R. E. Welhouse are the incorporators.

(Additional trade notes on page 44.)

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COTTONSEED RULES FOR MEMBERS ONLY

Attention is called by President Bailey of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in a letter issued this week to the fact that trading in cottonseed products is being attempted under the protection of the association's rules by those who are not members of the association. He reminds members that such protection is given by the association to members only, and that trades made with non-members will not be recognized as coming under the rules. His letter, issued at the beginning of the crushers' fiscal year, calls attention to the advantages of membership in the association in a practical way, and is as follows:

Paris, Tex., Sept. 1, 1906.

The fact that offers are being made for cotton seed products subject to the rules of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, by buyers who are not members, impels me to call attention to the fact that the rules of the association only apply to transactions between members, and can not be invoked where either buyer or seller is not a member. The association can and does punish its members for refusing to submit their differences with each other to arbitration; a power it can not and will not attempt to exercise where either party to a trade is not a member.

The Inter-State Association, as is generally known to the trade, has established and is enforcing rules governing every question that can possibly arise in regard to classifying,

selling, buying and delivering cotton seed products, with committees on arbitration at New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; New York City and Dallas, Tex., for the adjudication of any differences that may arise between its members growing out of transactions therein. The association is also doing a great deal of hard work in the interest of all crushers, whether members or not, at a very great expense borne entirely by its members; through its Legislative Committee in watching and guarding against legislation hostile to our industry; through its Bureau of Publicity in advertising and bringing to the attention of the public everywhere the uses and advantages of all the products of cotton seed; as well as in its suits in the United States courts to secure a just interpretation of the statutes as to the proper duty on imported press cloth, a question of vital importance to every crusher.

The right of a member to buy from or sell to a company or firm that does not belong to the association is unquestioned, but if differences arise growing out of such transactions they must be settled in the courts, or by some other method than the Arbitration Committees of the association.

It is respectfully urged that members can in no better way attest their loyalty to the association, and aid in building up and perpetuating it, than by confining all their transactions in cotton seed products, either as buyers or sellers, among themselves. The list of members as published on pages 93 to 98 inclusive, proceedings of 1906, gives the names of nearly all the most reputable buyers. (Concluded on page 32.)

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**SEE PAGE 48
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WRITE
US.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Laconia, Ind.—The Laconia Creamery Company, capital \$5,600, has been incorporated.

Bentleyville, Pa.—The Acme Brewing Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

Carversville, Pa.—The Crystal Springs Dairymen's Association, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

Detroit, Mich.—The Distilled Ice Company, capital \$200,000, is being organized by William T. May, 816 Woodward avenue.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Municipal Ice Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by H. D. Stratton, W. S. Ware and others.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Rock Island Ice Company, capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by James W. Day, W. H. Little and J. S. Royal.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The People's Ice Company, capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by Ernest Kaatz, Harry Josephson and Louis Josephson.

Anacortes, Wash.—The Anacortes Ice Company has filed articles of incorporation; capital \$25,000. E. Van Buren and others are the incorporators.

Rome, N. Y.—The James H. Whaley Creamery Company, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by J. H. Whaley, M. P. Whaley and A. B. Penfield.

Toledo, O.—The Independent Ice Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Charles F. Miller, Edward Kelsey, Jr., P. L. Andrews and others.

Freeport, N. Y.—The Freeport Consumers' Ice Company, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by A. J. Thomas, J. P. Morgan, S. A. Williams and others.

Boston, Mass.—The Puritan Hygienic Ice Company, capital \$500,000, has been incorporated. G. M. Faulkner, Cambridge, president; J. C. Long, Everett, treasurer.

Texico, N. M.—The Texico Ice, Light and Cold Storage Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by B. D. Oldham, S. F. Wooding, Harry Neal and others.

Cleveland, O.—The Schneider-Becker Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by G. C. Schneider, Chas. Becker, J. J. Schneider, H. Becker and W. H. Burt.

New York, N. Y.—The Park Farm Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock by Jesse Durland and F. W. Laroe, of New York City, and E. B. Skidmore, of Earlville, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Neptune Avenue Ice Company has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the directors are Philip A. Leninger, Lorraine Poulson and H. A. Freeman.

Freeport, Ill.—The Freeport Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by C. E. Smith, N. H. Hanchette and L. E. Schweizer. A plant will probably be erected in the fall.

ICE NOTES.

West Springfield, Mass.—Frank L. Worthy will erect an ice plant.

Hastings, Mich.—H. L. & W. B. Newton will erect cold storage plant.

Huntingdon, Pa.—The A. A. Summers Ice Company will erect an ice plant.

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Oleott, N. Y.—A. I. Knowles is to erect a large cold storage plant at this place.

Cleveland, Tenn.—A creamery will be erected by J. B. Fillauer, T. L. Rogers and others.

Pasadena, Cal.—The Pasadena Ice Company will add 45 tons to capacity of plant.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Cudahy Bros. Company, Cudahy, Wis., will erect cold storage plant here.

Gettysburg, Pa.—The new plant of the Gettysburg Ice and Cold Storage Company is completed.

Sandusky, O.—A company is being organized for the purpose of erecting a large cold storage plant.

Ruston, La.—The plant of the Ruston Ice and Fuel Company was destroyed by fire; loss, \$40,000.

Stevens Point, Wis.—The cold storage plant of A. G. Green was burned on August 28. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,500.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward W. Mills and E. A. Covill are organizing a company to erect an ice plant. Site has been purchased.

Wantagh, L. I.—Smith Brothers contemplate the erection of an ice plant with a capacity of not less than 10 tons daily.

Cincinnati, O.—The Champion Ice Mfg. and Cold Storage Company has been leased by the Cincinnati Ice Company for 99 years.

Toledo, O.—The Baw-Beece Ice Company has been sold to the Independent Ice Company, incorporated, with capital of \$25,000. (Additional Ice Notes on page 44.)

THE REAL VALUE OF ICE.

Early in September, eight years ago, during a single day the wholesale price of ice in New York City advanced from \$3 per ton until \$21 per ton was being offered before the close of the day. The day before ice sold at \$3 and the day after it could be bought all over the city at \$3 per ton, wholesale. Why should the market value of ice be so wonderfully disturbed in so short a lapse of time? In the case mentioned, the price was not advanced by the wholesalers, but by buyers and consumers who were traveling around from one plant, or depot, to another and offering prices higher and higher for a portion of the ice which many of the wholesalers were endeavoring to hold in reserve to supply the wants of their regular customers until a fresh supply of ice could reach the city.

This could hardly be called an ice famine, but ice was terribly scarce for a portion of one day only. An extra supply was on the way to New York, and there had been no permanent advance in price by the wholesalers. It was generally known that plenty of ice could be had on the morrow at \$3 per ton, but many retailers were willing to pay all sorts of fancy prices, even up to \$21 per ton, rather than have their customers go entirely without ice. The consumers gladly paid the advance, for the day was very hot and many had been entirely without ice for a large part of the

time, it being Monday, and no ice had been served since Saturday. In the scramble to get ice any where, any how, the price was a secondary consideration.

The real value of ice is determined by its usefulness to the consumer and its usefulness depends almost entirely upon the unfailing regularity of delivery in just the right quantity and at just the right time to suit the requirements of the consumer. A thousand pounds of ice might be delivered to a consumer at one time, when there is space in his refrigerator for only two hundred pounds. Eight hundred pounds of this ice would then be of no value to the consumer, as it could only be left to lie around and melt. If, however, this same one thousand pounds be delivered in pieces just suitable for the size of the refrigerator and at intervals just as required, the whole amount becomes equally valuable to the consumer. This feature of the ice business, however, is one of the blessings that never seems to dazzle the eyes of the average consumer to any alarming extent until the ice begins to take its flight.—Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

NEW QUINCY MARKET COLD STORE.

It has now been over three months since the new cold store of the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, at Nos. 21 to 33 Eastern avenue, Boston, Mass., was opened and the results so far are all that were anticipated. The store was built for the exclusive storage of eggs at a temperature of 30 degrees Fahr., and is 65 feet wide by 100 feet deep and ten stories high, having a capacity of 1,000,000 available cubic feet. It is built on a plot of ground of the same ground dimensions as the building and has two spur tracks connecting it with the Union Freight Railway. It also has dock accommodations.

The new building is joined on the left by other cold stores of this company and on the right by the Sargent's Wharf central refrigerating, light and power plant, supplying refrigeration, light and power for the new store and the other cold stores of the company on Eastern avenue, the surplus refrigeration being used in the pipe line operated by this company. The Sargent's Wharf power plant is connected up with the other power plant of the company in Richmond street, seven blocks away. The pipe line is operated on the brine system.

The building is built of steel, brick and terra cotta. The insulation consists of rock wool in hermetically sealed cans five inches thick, together with the terra cotta blocks. The cans are soldered together in position, making a continuous insulation. With the

exception of some door and window frames, all material used in the construction of the building is fireproof.

The materials used in construction of the walls are as follows: Eight-inch glazed terra cotta block, four-inch terra cotta block (these two blocks used alternately), half-inch of Portland cement, five inches of rock wool in hermetically sealed cans, half-inch of Portland cement and a three-inch glazed terra cotta block, the last named block forming the inside surface of the walls.

The store is cooled by the air circulation system and it is claimed the temperature, purity of air, circulation and humidity are always under control. The Sargent's Wharf central station is equipped with one 750-ton and one 300-ton refrigerating machine, also a steam turbine engine driving a 500 K. W. electric generator.

The new warehouse is fitted with Stevenson doors and four Morse-Williams elevators having a lifting capacity of 3,000 pounds each. Two elevators are located at each end of the building.

The construction was begun on May 1, 1905, and the building was opened for business on May 1, 1906. The architect was William G. Preston, Boston, Mass., and the engineer was George H. Stoddard, treasurer and manager of the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company.

This company operates in all eight cold storage warehouses in Boston, having a total capacity of 5,660,000 cubic feet. Its pipe line



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Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penn-
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Carriage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 230 West Third St., McHugh's
Express.
Indianapolis, 713 S. Delaware St., Central
Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville
Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schaeffer.
544 North Water St., Walker & McLaughlin,
Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., 1100 N
Levee.
Kansas City, Western Storage & Pwdg. Co.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore
Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alford & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
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service cools 505 boxes, having a total capacity of 1,500,000 cubic feet, the total space cooled being 7,160,000 cubic feet, and is the largest amount cooled by any plant in the world. The total refrigerating capacity of the two central stations is 1,870 tons, and they are in charge of F. L. Fairbanks, chief engineer.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company also conducts a general storage business. It operates three warehouses, having a total capacity of 5,725,000 cubic feet. Charles S. Dennis has charge of this department. The Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company was incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1881, and at that time operated a small cold store at the corner of Commercial and Richmond streets, which was refrigerated by means of ice in a chamber overhead. It installed a mechanical refrigerating plant in a new store on Richmond street in 1890. Other buildings beside the new store recently completed and the one mentioned above were erected in 1896 and 1899. Charles H. Utley is president of the company and Henry W. Tinker is the assistant manager of the cold storage department.

PREPARING TO ENFORCE FOOD LAW.

As the result of the new pure food law, which goes into effect January 1 next, the Department of Agriculture is making preparations for the increased labor and equipment involved in its enforcement. The working forces and the appliances of the laboratories at Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans will be largely increased, while at the ports of New York and Boston there will be erected new laboratories in which to conduct the necessary examinations of all food products coming into this country.

Plans for these latter buildings have been approved by Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. There is no money available for the construction of these buildings, but the Secretary of Agriculture has been assured that it will be forthcoming at the next session of Congress. Furthermore, assurances are said to have been given that the money necessary to execute the pure food law, though the employment of inspectors and the necessary clerical force, will be provided. As it stands now, there is no money to enforce the law.

CUTTING ICE FROM MONT BLANC.

A report from Berne, Switzerland, is that Mont Blanc is at present the scene of operations of an ice trust. Hard ice is being quarried from its great glacier. Lumps are blown out with dynamite, and these are then sawed up and sent down a narrow gauge railway.

Write us for list of latest text-books for sale at special prices.

MEAT CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 18.)

Thomas, "foodstuffs from all parts of the world. We have fruits and pulps from Tasmania; rabbits, fruits and meat from Australia; meats, salmon and fruits from Canada, and some fruit from California. Our results point conclusively to the fact that British goods are no better than those from America; and, in many cases, much worse. For instance, to give some interesting figures, in 1901 110 tons of impure food were destroyed; in 1902 430 tons of bad food were destroyed; in 1903 488 tons of bad food were destroyed; while in 1904 there were 735 tons of British food which had to be condemned. The remarkable increase from 1901 to 1904 shows the loose methods employed in packing tinned meats. On an average in our district alone during the last five years there has been one ton of tinned goods destroyed daily.

"Previous to the introduction of systematic laboratory work all this enormous quantity of bad foodstuffs was sold to the public. As a matter of fact, it was a well known dodge only a few years ago to sell some of the food as 'manure,' when it was in such a condition that the owners feared they might be prosecuted if its consumption led to fatalities. The buyers were not given receipts for their money until after the day of purchase, and then, on the bill, the magic words 'Not to be used for human consumption' were written. This let the seller out in the event of trouble. Undoubtedly much of this stuff—fit only for manure—was sold in the poor districts and used as food by human beings.

American Goods Proven Best.

"We often find that bad meat is used in London when 'minced.' This meat is spiced to disguise the smell and taste. The mincing of meat should only be allowed at stated times when under proper inspection. In our district we have found some of the tripe shops and other meat places where small quantities are sold to be in a filthy condition. In one place I examined I found two tons of pieces of meat, such as sheep's heads, tripe, livers and a species of hog's head cheese in a vat under the most disgraceful conditions. In the same room was an open sewer, with a broken drain. In another of these shops, the conditions were so disgusting that I instigated proceedings, and succeeded in getting the proprietor fined \$100. This dealer finally closed up and was forced out of business."

"As a matter of fact, the reports of the London analysts with reference to American canned goods have been decidedly favorable, it having been proved that there was more preservative, larger deposits of tin, and more unsound meat in British canned foods than in the goods coming from American packing-houses."

MEAT CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Dr. P. Meissner, a noted authority, has made a thorough investigation of meat conditions in the German capital and is publishing a series of articles on the subject in one of the leading Berlin papers. Meissner shows that in 1904 in the Berlin municipal slaughter house 162,308 head of cattle, 166,996 calves, 439,163 sheep, and 1,005,027 hogs were slaughtered, or a daily killing of 444.92 cattle, 457.50 calves, 1,203.18 sheep, and 2,753.50 hogs. But this is only a part of

the meat needed in Berlin, and large quantities are brought from parts outside of the city.

Meat is sold in Berlin not only by retail butchers but also in the municipal market halls. The market halls are divided into two groups. In the central market meat is sold only at wholesale. Meissner finds that the central hall, although only built a few years ago, is entirely too small to satisfy the demands of Berlin. He complains that the approaches to this hall are entirely inadequate.

The meat is brought to the central market hall in the following manner. At 3 o'clock in the morning the municipal slaughter house opens its door to the pork butchers. The men place the hogs on the well known green butcher wagons and at a wild pace drive to the central market. Between the hours of 3 and 4 a race takes place between the different butcher wagons, for every one endeavors to obtain the best place near the hall. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the streets near the market halls are crowded with butcher and vegetable wagons in such a manner that traffic is absolutely impeded. It can be well understood that such conditions do not prompt cleanliness or care in the handling of meat.

Meissner, in fact, saw things that did not promote his appetite for meat. In the first place he objects to the manner in which the meat is carried. The men place the meat on their shoulders in such a manner so that their heads and hair come in close touch with the pieces. He does not understand why the men do not wear hoods and aprons. It was also observed that occasionally a quarter piece falls from the wagon and other vehicles drive over it. The meat delivered in the central hall is sold to the retail butchers. Meissner finds fault that this meat thus delivered must undergo another drive, often lasting hours, before it gets into the hands of the consumer.

STURTEVANT CINCINNATI OFFICE.

The Cincinnati branch office of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. has just been moved into much larger quarters at 329 West Third street, where a complete stock of goods, in the way of blowers, engines, forges, exhaust heads, etc., will be carried. Many of the products of this well known company, such as heating, drying, ventilating and mechanical draft apparatus, economizers, electric fans, are manufactured on specifications to meet exact requirements. The office is under the management of Mr. E. Worthing.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tea, pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Slightly Feverish Market Conditions—Lower Prices—Moderate Reactions—Unhealthy Undertone—Fairly Full Hog Arrivals—Apprehended Turns of Near Deliveries Against "Shorts"—General Situation, However, Unsatisfactory—Prospective Large Corn and Cotton Crops Restricting Speculation—Increased Demands Probable Both on Export and Home Account from October 1—As Awaiting Operation of Government New Law All Distributors Buy Cautiously.

Making allowances for possibilities of market prices against "shorts," and which are likely to materialize as facts in any season for the September and October deliveries, it must be conceded that the situation does not have marked promises for developments of prices for the long run other than in the buyer's favor.

That the "short" interest may be large enough, especially for the October delivery, for ultimate market conditions against it, whatever lower tendency has prevailed this week, may be the basis of some of the bull talk that has been, and is, passing for the early deliveries. This is in connection with the probability that there will be materially enlarged home demands from October 1 for awhile under the government new inspection laws in operation from that time, and temporarily, at least, then, some increase of foreign demand.

But the features that stand out against prolonged bullish movements, even after the late bearish temper is dismissed, as well as prompting the belief that the situation, on the whole, is likely to be more of a bearish character than otherwise, are as follows: that there are large supplies of hogs to be

marketed, and that it would be doubtful that the packers would be willing to lay down any more high cost packing at a season of the year when there is almost assured a large corn crop and a second to the largest cotton crop ever grown, with the probabilities of a large production of cotton seed fat in competition for the trading with the hog fat. Besides, that new speculation in hog products is of a slack order, and that it is likely to remain so until the season is well advanced for a more secure feeling of the crop positions and effects from them than possible at present.

Even the traders who are talking bearish for the new season, in view of the prospective large crops, are not, however, willing, as yet, to go "short" of the market, and they are not likely to be inclined materially more that way for a few weeks to come.

As well it looks as if the prices of hogs could more easily suffer in price through the new season, or, in other words, that the prices of hogs are likely to assume a more reasonable trading basis with the products as against that had in the previous year, because of the current belief in a large hog supply back in the country, and the influence of the prospective large crops upon sentiment as to prices for them, with the belief that the foreign demands for the products will not, through the coming season, be as urgent as those had last year; therefore, that the packers are not likely to have the prices of the hogs dictated to them as materially against their interests by relation to the selling values of the products as was the case in the greater part of the previous year.

There is no question but that there will be

spurts of urgent demands from October 1 from both home and foreign sources of consumption until such a time as the distributors get their normal holdings of meat and lard supplies. There are, now, pretty well cleaned out holdings in the hands of the distributors, in the desire that has been shown among them, small and some other holders, to get rid of their stocks this side of October 1, as against the working of the new inspection law. But after these demands have been satisfied the apprehensions are now of conservative workings of the market.

It is not doubted but that confidence is being restored all around in the consuming interests of hog products, but only that the exceptionally large business had last year with the European markets is not likely to be repeated this year, although that quite the ordinary amount of supplies will likely be taken up by most of the foreign sources, and the home consumption is well nigh back to its old time volume.

But it required the extraordinary business of last year to take up the larger packing then; therefore, that any modification of it this season with the probabilities of an even larger packing than in last year would mean more disadvantageous selling prices, particularly, in consideration of the probable, this year, much larger than last year production of cotton seed fat under the now prospects of the cotton crop.

The hog products markets had upon some one or two days of the week rather sharp declines in prices, and they were not only upon the basis of slack European and conservative home consumers' demands, with the increased packing and probabilities of continued fairly full hog supplies, but, as

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well, it is a fair inference that some portion of the weakness in prices was due to the desire to take up the supplies that were steadily offered for sale, and are likely to be further urgently offered for sale, this side of October 1, at as cheap prices as possible, while that the larger packers are gathering in most of these low priced offerings in anticipation of markedly increased demands for them when the government inspection law is in operation.

However, upon the rather full decline in the prices of the hog products in Tuesday's trading some foreign markets were taking advantage of them and the large export acceptances that followed, advanced the market moderately in Wednesday's trading, while on Thursday the tone was about steady, although, at that time, dullness in trading.

Besides the world's visible lard supply statement showed a decrease for the month of 18,000 tierces.

The prices of the near deliveries of the hog products may have very little to do in influencing hog market values, particularly if cash demands for the products come up to some expectations concerning them. The selling basis for the hogs may be, perhaps is likely to be, guided eventually by the new crop options, more particularly the January option, which are to be had at the radically lower trading basis as compared with the intermediate deliveries. But be this as it may the fact remains that the hog supplies are of considerable volume to come forward to the packing points at the earlier part of the season, that their liberal weights, in some degree show this, and that stimulated products markets would likely be considered inadvisable more than of a temporary order, as against "shorts," and especially with the consideration that "futures" could not be sold at all freely under the temper of speculation.

While noting the prospects of increased home distributions of the products from October 1, and perhaps some enlivenment, then of the foreign demands, yet because the new crop options are so materially lower than the early deliveries, it does not look probable that the demands will materially exceed actual need of the supplies.

The stocks of the products at the packing points did not materially increase for last month, however that they are now slowly gaining, yet, as decreased stocks had been looked for in consideration of the large consignments that had been made to Europe, the statistical exhibit was more a bearish feature. There were, of course, some of the leading products that showed a slightly smaller stock, but not significantly so.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: last week, 2,856 bbls. pork, 9,985,923 lbs. meats, 15,930,627 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,346 bbls. pork, 16,364,703 lbs. meats, 10,527,454 lbs. lard; from November 1, 170,759 bbls. pork, 522,339,597 lbs. meats, 616,672,612 lbs. lard; from November 1, in previous year, 160,144 bbls. pork, 582,528,645 lbs. meats, 542,922,108 lbs. lard.

The increase in exports this season is 2,123,000 lbs. pork, and 73,750,504 lbs. lard, and the decrease 60,189,048 lbs. meats.

Of the exports from November 1 to United Kingdom, 39,877 bbls. pork (41,794 bbls. previous season), 418,452,781 lbs. meats (504,631,921 lbs. previous season), 248,707,480 lbs. lard (233,158,972 lbs. previous season), and to the Continent, 25,503 bbls. pork (19,996 bbls. previous season), 86,983,677 lbs. meats (58,927,622 lbs. previous season), 294,319,987 lbs. lard (247,483,504 lbs. previous season).

In New York there is a moderate export business in pork at well sustained prices. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$19@19.50, 250 bbl. short clear at \$16.75@18.50, 200 bbls. family at \$18.50@19. Western steam lard is slow and somewhat nominal; quoted at about \$8.70@8.75. City steam lard is quiet at \$8.37½@8.50. In city meats there are very moderate demands and steady prices for bellies; 14 lbs. average pickled bellies quoted at 10¼@11c.; 12 lbs. average, at 11¼c.; 10 lbs. average at 11¼c.; smokers at 12@12½c. Loose pickled shoulders at 8¼c.

BEEF.—English demand continues quiet,

but the home business in barreled lots is moderately active and at steady prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., at \$15@16; barreled, mess, \$7.50@8; family at \$10@10.50; packet, \$8.50@9.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Chas. Gambrell, Anderson, S. C.; M. Volpi, New Orleans; F. W. Brode, Memphis; Jos. J. Martin, Philadelphia; G. K. Morran, Chicago; Thos. Ronald, Boston; J. P. Brazill, St. Louis; E. W. Shields, Kansas City; G. Metzger, Toledo.

Membership sold at \$205.

James T. Archer was proposed for membership. There are now nine applicants for memberships to be acted upon.

EXPORTS OF OLEO OIL.

Exports of oleo oil from New York for the week ending September 5 were as follows: Amsterdam, 50 tcs.; Antwerp, 190 tcs.; Barbados, 25 tcs.; Bergen, 35, 35 tcs.; Beyreuth, 25 tcs.; Christiania, 365 tcs.; Constantinople, 50 tcs.; Copenhagen, 650 tcs.; Glasgow, 105 tcs.; Hamburg, 590 tcs.; Liverpool, 50, 105, 180 tcs.; Malmo, 75 tcs.; Rotterdam, 2,847 tcs.; Stavanger, 260, 35 tcs.; Stettin, 60 tcs.; St. John's, N. F., 53 tcs.

NEW PHILADELPHIA ABATTOIR.

The properties at the southwest corner of Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia, have been purchased by McCandless, Reining & Company, for \$200,000. They will erect on the site an abattoir to cost \$300,000. The building, which has been designed by Architect Comstock, of Pittsburg, will be constructed on the most modern sanitary lines. It will be a four-story structure of brick and concrete, and will be fire-proof throughout. The live stock on arrival will be conveyed to the fourth floor, where the killing room will be located. The second and third floors will contain the dressing and cooling rooms, with the salesrooms and offices on the first floor. The plant will have a capacity of 600 beeves a day. Estimates for the work of construction will be invited at once and it is expected to break ground about October 1.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products for the week ended September 1, 1906, with comparative table:

	PORK, BARRELS.		Nor. 1, 1905. to Sept. 1, 1906.
	Week Sept. 1, 1906.	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	550	905	39,877
Continent	405	811	25,503
So. and Cen. Am....	552	79	18,804
West Indies.....	1,063	1,204	67,115
Br. No. Am. Col....	316	282	18,173
Other countries.....	—	5	1,287
Totals	2,856	3,346	170,759

	BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.		Nor. 1, 1905. to Sept. 1, 1906.
	Week Sept. 1, 1906.	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	8,043,608	14,625,423	418,452,781
Continent	1,371,670	1,418,530	86,983,677
So. and Cen. Am....	137,545	95,950	2,517,054
West Indies.....	419,100	224,800	12,816,680
Br. No. Am. Col....	14,000	—	190,575
Other countries.....	—	—	1,378,830
Totals	9,985,923	16,364,703	522,339,597

	LARD, POUNDS.		Nor. 1, 1905. to Sept. 1, 1906.
	Week Sept. 1, 1906.	Week Sept. 2, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	5,267,272	4,725,024	248,707,480
Continent	8,836,824	4,781,870	294,319,987
So. and Cen. Am....	756,951	365,140	23,504,449
West Indies.....	902,995	552,870	46,923,461
Br. No. Am. Col....	21,085	15,050	617,038
Other countries.....	145,500	87,500	3,300,197
Totals	15,930,627	10,527,454	616,672,612

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,460	5,602,550	6,940,440
Boston	212	2,363,100	912,855
Portland, Me.	—	—	528,200
Philadelphia	535	111,620	2,036,610
Baltimore	—	—	1,532,222
Galveston	—	2,945	221,116
New Orleans	584	206,125	2,163,330
Montreal	75	1,647,783	1,198,674
Mobile	—	52,000	397,200
Totals	2,856	9,985,923	15,930,627

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, '05, to Sept. 1, 1906.	Nov. 1, '04, to Sept. 2, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	34,151,800	32,028,800	2,123,000
Meats, pounds.....	522,339,597	582,528,645	—
Lard, pounds.....	616,672,612	542,922,108	73,750,504

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	20c.
Oil Cake	7½c.	8/9	12c.
Bacon	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese	20/	25/	24
Butter	25/	30/	24
Tallow	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	20c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 1, 1906, were as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Cake.	Hams.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Lard.
1 Etruria, Liverpool.....		1253	1008	1725	100	441	205	30
2 Georgic, Liverpool.....		—	415	—	155	—	200	625
Carmania, Liverpool.....		—	5	—	80	—	173	—
3 Baltic, Liverpool.....		951	2100	3364	415	110	622	2959
*St. Louis, Southampton.....		150	400	—	—	—	100	250
Minnetonka, London.....		—	100	3325	—	—	50	2300
Colorado, Hull		1560	971	1267	2	30	2440	6667
Wells City, Bristol		—	—	—	—	—	—	1425
*Astoria, Glasgow		53	1019	—	111	—	125	260
4 Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....		—	516	—	40	59	1055	14923
Bremen, Bremen		—	—	—	760	—	20	3409
6 Ryndam, Rotterdam.....		4500	328	—	25	—	780	3875
7 Vaderland, Antwerp.....		2163	717	—	45	114	512	4595
United States, Baltic.....		—	700	—	1336	35	690	4650
8 St. Laurent, Havre.....		2520	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Savoie, Havre.....		250	—	—	—	—	150	50
9 Madonna, Marseilles.....		—	—	—	25	10	25	125
Konig Albert, Mediterranean.....		—	247	—	—	30	—	550
10 Sannio, Mediterranean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Total		10993	3378	8912	948	2205	770	7147
Last week		11223	3391	7114	10389	760	1647	555
Same time in 1905.....		2674	315	†9496	5306	1044	655	9608

Last year's tallow 191 tierces, 200 hogsheads and 208 barrels.

1.—150 tierces tallow. 2.—100 tierces and 150 hogsheads tallow. 3.—1,215 tierces tallow. 4.—60 tierces and 100 barrels tallow. 5.—25 tierces tallow. 6.—237 tierces tallow. 7.—200 tierces tallow. 8.—361 tierces and 100 hogsheads tallow. 9.—75 tierces tallow.

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 3@6d. higher prices, with 800 casks sold out of 1,100 casks offered.

This steady rise in the English market is upon the line of features that has been reviewed in our reports for some time, and, as pointed out, has been an expectation.

All of the foreign markets want good hard bodied tallow because of the moderate importations of it from Australia, and the full degree of the manufactured goods trading both in the Continental and United Kingdom markets.

Indeed, the demands of the Continent soap trade upon the English markets for supplies of the tallow have been of an urgent order, while the English soapmakers are in strong competition for the supplies themselves.

The demands from the foreign markets upon the supplies in this country are not particularly lively just now, because of their considerable takings of supplies for some time that are now reaching them.

But the holders of the supplies in this country feel encouraged that further foreign demand of considerable importance will be had here, and in the expectation of it, with the developed temper of the foreign markets this week, they are quite strong in their views as to prices. It cannot be said, however, that upon sales the prices are better, as yet, than those of last week, although there is some inclination to ask more money than then.

Our home soapmakers have bought with some reserve for a few days, as feeling that the class of stock the foreign markets will need is not particularly against their interest in buying, as there is little belief that the foreign markets will widen their attention to all qualities of the tallow, but will look more for the special grades of hard bodied tallow and those that the soapmakers are just now least interested in.

It would be true, of course, that an improvement on the high grades of stock would influence the general market tone, in some degree at least. But the fact that the exporters are, for the present, quiet, is per-

haps somewhat soothing to the home soapmakers.

We think that general trading over the country has been this week quieter and partly because the lard market has been at sinking prices, and which influence would be more from sentiment, since the statistical position of the tallow market itself favors the selling interest.

But when lard eases up in price, as it has this week, there is an outcome of diminished call for beef fat supplies from compound makers, while that this modifies one source of competition with the soapmakers.

It is, however, nearly the season of the year, with cool weather close at hand, when soapmakers are usually actively interested in tallow supplies.

The large prospective grain crops and the belief that there is a full livestock supply back in the country, with lower prices prevailing for new crop grain and hog fat supplies for the late deliveries than those immediately, would under ordinary circumstances make buyers of even the beef fat supplies very cautious. The only features to offset the new crop factor are the possibility of foreign markets requirements; therefore developments concerning them are of more interest than ordinarily to the tallow market.

New York City hogshead tallow has 5½¢ bid, and it is held at 5½¢. The special grade of city, in tierces, such as the foreign markets have, recently, taken is at 5½¢. The weekly deliveries of city, in hogsheads, were made on the basis of the latest sale of 5½¢. A sale of 300 tierces special was made at \$5.70.

The edible tallow is at 5½¢ bid, special lots of it have been sold at 5½¢, while even up to 6¢ is asked.

The country made tallow is arriving only moderately, and there is sufficient demand for it to keep its prices along to a firm basis, although no improvement from the higher figures that had been quoted can, this week, be noted. Sales of 345,000 lbs. country made, in lots, at 5¼¢@5½¢, and kettle at more money by ¼¢@½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been little life to the market for the week. The situation as to prices is essentially as in the previous week.

The compound makers have been less interested as buyers of the stearine because of the lower drift of the pure lard market

and the somewhat lessened, in consequence, demands upon them by the distributors for the compound lard.

It is not contended that the consumption of compound lard is abated but only that there is the natural hesitancy in buying by the distributors of it on account of the lower lard market.

The supply of the stearine, as held by the pressers, is not a large one, and the disposition among them is to await developments and not to force a market. New York quotes at 10½¢ and Chicago at 10½¢@10½¢. Sales 60,000 pounds. Out of town made in New York at 10½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—The refined lard trading is only moderate and refiners' wants of the stearine are slack. Nominal quotations are 10¼¢@10½¢.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—There is little doing pending new crops offerings. About 40¢ per gallon quoted for the current supplies.

GREASE.—Offerings of supplies are moderate after the late liberal export business. There is, however, some further export trading and at firm prices. Quotations, yellow at 4½¢@4¾¢; bone at 4¾¢@4¾¢ for good, and a few special makes above that; house at 4½¢@5¢; choice white at 5½¢; "B" white at 5½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies on sale are very moderate, while the market is firm. Yellow at 5½¢@5¾¢. White at 5½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is a very close using up of the importations on soapmakers' wants chiefly and at firm prices. Ceylon at 8¾¢@8½¢; Ceylon at 7½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is limited to small lots and at generally steady prices. Quotations 20 cold test at 88¢@90¢; 40 test at 66¢; 30 test at 80¢; dark at 40¢.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are buying steadily small lots and at easier prices. Prime quoted at 68¢@70¢.

PALM OIL.—Light stocks permit steady holding of prices. Red at 5½¢@5¾¢. Lagos at 6½¢@6¾¢.

OLEO OIL.—Demands are moderate with little change in prices. Rotterdam quotes at 53 florins. New York quotes at 9¼¢. Low grades at 6¢.

CORN OIL.—Trading is of a conservative order and at steady prices. Car lots are quoted at \$4.25@4.30, and jobbing quantities to \$4.50.

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Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones**STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.**

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various centres at the close of business on August 31 show the following condition of packers' and provisioners' cellars:

Chicago.

	Aug. 31, 1906.	Aug. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '05, bbls.	23,114	33,261
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '04, to Oct. 1, '05, bbls.	154	154
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	29,430	22,042
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1905, tes.	91,303	157,975
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '04, to Oct. 1, '05, tes.		250
Other kinds of lard, tes.	23,716	23,928
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1905, lbs.	19,646,051	16,640,938
Short clear middles, lbs.	635,711	214,054
Ex. S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1905, lbs.	3,949,309	3,227,327
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	8,379,434	10,079,137
Long clear middles, lbs.	68,679	30,624
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	555,686	447,042
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,167,805	931,220
S. P. hams, lbs.	19,207,190	19,139,365
D. S. bellies, lbs.	9,372,704	8,727,770
S. P. bellies, lbs.	6,320,491	5,464,877
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	8,637,097	7,087,069
S. P. Boston shlds, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	7,331,935	12,616,644
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,138,978	8,512,968
Total cut meats, lbs.	94,411,070	93,119,044

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.**Received.**

	Aug., 1906.	Aug., 1905.
Pork, bbls.	206	2,647
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	7,825,935	6,531,720
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,400,115	22,078,291
Live hogs, No.	609,023	529,175
Dressed hogs, No.		77

Shipped.

	Aug., 1906.	Aug., 1905.
Pork, bbls.	11,935	13,076
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	36,306,119	35,096,121
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	55,807,966	72,239,685
Live hogs, No.	114,287	105,752
Dressed hogs, No.	2,536	10,362
Average weight of hogs received August, 241; August, 1905, 236; August, 1904, 239.		

Omaha.

	Aug. 31, 1906.	Aug. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	45	16
Other kinds bbl'd. pork.	1,660	887
P. S. lard "contract" tes.	1,590	935
Other kinds, lard, tes.	1,484	492
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,676,640	1,886,408
Short clear middles, lbs.	778,670	515,426
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,504,923	8,548,344
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	3,874,491	8,392,924
Long clear middles, lbs.	13,000	81,800
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	705,961	705,406
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,104,624	489,056
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,656,587	8,658,593
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,686,556	3,339,961
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,086,278	2,638,027
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,920,046	2,320,566
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,290,084	3,380,443
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,762,828	2,656,868
Total cut meats, lbs.	36,060,688	43,613,822

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4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.

Kansas City.

	Aug. 31, 1906.	Aug. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	435	57
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,111	1,688
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	6,834	1,266
Other kinds lard, tes.	10,953	3,955
Short rib middles, lbs.	8,248,800	2,753,900
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs.	2,875,500	
Short clear middles, lbs.	676,100	529,600
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,129,100	11,343,000
Long clear middles, lbs.	200,100	32,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,543,100	990,800
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,959,700	2,867,800
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	518,900	1,065,500
S. P. hams, lbs.	12,508,000	11,821,000
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,448,800	2,916,700
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	3,380,400	3,480,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,516,400	2,826,000
Other cut meat, lbs.	4,209,700	6,825,700

Total cut meats, lbs. 45,214,600 47,452,600

St. Joseph.

	Aug. 31, 1906.	Aug. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	25	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	877	840
P. S. lard contract, tes.	3,329	3,009
Other kinds lard, tes.	903	1,010
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,071,890	4,437,284
Short clear middles, lbs.	988,340	608,987
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,030,791	2,897,030
Ex. S. Rib middles, lbs.	3,490,782	2,083,617
Long clear middles, lbs.	252,734	12,807
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	361,446	179,227
S. P. hams, lbs.	6,821,710	6,998,147
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	120,404	819,074
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,575,597	3,678,436
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,859,954	2,826,732
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	1,213,666	1,005,750
S. P. Boston shlds, lbs.	670,090	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,907,962	1,903,077
Other cut meat, lbs.	5,334,695	4,477,803

Total cut meats, lbs. 35,700,061 31,627,971

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on September 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1906. Sept. 1.	1906. Aug. 1.	1905. Sept. 1.	1904. Sept. 1.	1903. Sept. 1.	1902. Sept. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	18,500	26,500	22,500	13,500	18,500	18,500
Other British ports	14,000	16,000	9,000	15,500	2,500	2,400
Hamburg	15,000	19,000	26,000	23,000	8,000	9,000
Bremen	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
Berlin	1,500	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,500	500
Baltic ports	14,000	13,500	16,000	9,000	11,500	5,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	3,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	700	2,500
Antwerp	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
French ports	1,000	1,000	750	1,400	2,300	1,100
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,000	250	500	1,000
Total in Europe	71,500	86,000	85,250	80,650	42,500	42,500
Afloat for Europe	60,000	60,000	70,000	37,500	30,000	26,000
Total in Europe and afloat	131,500	146,000	155,250	118,150	72,500	68,500
Chicago prime steam	91,303	92,468	158,225	136,834	96,024	45,760
Chicago other kinds	23,716	25,962	23,928	14,000	10,472	7,952
East St. Louis	2,500	3,000	2,785	1,955	3,000	550
Kansas City	17,787	15,405	5,221	7,895	8,538	2,628
Omaha	3,074	4,015	1,427	2,890	5,747	3,615
New York	5,149	6,002	4,424	6,335	6,973	6,905
Milwaukee	1,327	1,219	12,920	12,774	3,083	1,027
Cedar Rapids	*	*	*	*	*	3,715
South St. Joseph	4,232	6,196	4,000	1,222	4,785	1,668
Total tierces	290,588	300,267	368,189	301,995	211,072	142,320

*Not available.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Enhanced Firmness—Decided Advance in Prices—Steady, Although Moderate, Export Inquiry Even for Early Deliveries—Scarcity of Edible Grades—Moderate Supply Otherwise—Difficulty in Meeting Home Compound Makers' Wants—Reserved Offerings of New Crop, Notwithstanding the Prospective Big Cotton Crop—All Late Deliveries Sympathizing With the Strength More Direct on the Early Month—Some Demand from "Shorts" for Early Deliveries.

It has been a strong cotton oil market for the week, with a decided advance in prices.

It has been found that the new crop options have sympathized with the temper displayed on the nearer deliveries and that the fractional improvement in prices all around is nearly as much for them as it is for the September and October deliveries, while there is, of course, more merit in the rise, as based upon the actual and prospective supplies, for the earlier months than there is in the improvement in the later deliveries. It can nearly be counted upon that there will be a cotton crop second in volume to the largest ever had, and, therefore, there is the probability of a very large oil production with at some time in the season prices much more in favor of buyers than they are likely to be this side of December.

But the fact remains that near delivery oil, probably deliveries up to and including the first half of November, and perhaps all of November, will be closely needed to their offerings for consumption, as we have before alluded to it as a likely development, and that sellers, realizing this week in a more decided manner that probability, have been especially confident for the indicated early deliveries at the higher prices existing for them, as they are noted in the tabulated list of sales.

When it became clear, as it did more than a month since, that the supply of old oil was of that moderate proportions, with the probability of its prices against buyers, it was quite probable that however weak the October delivery was at that time that it would have to go higher from the forces of demand and supply, and that this would be apparent as the season was more materially advanced to the October delivery.

The tendency to better prices, therefore, had been prominent in this week's trading.

In other words, the checked buying of the compound makers together with such export demand as would appear could be counted upon to use oil of the early productions of the new oil promptly, and on actual needs of it by the home and foreign consumers.

It is doubtful if a material or burdensome accumulation of the oil can be made before December; indeed, it is likely to be a more advanced period of the season before the market will feel the weight of what seems now likely, a much larger oil production than that had last year.

The foreign markets want this early delivery oil as well as the home compound makers.

That the foreign markets are now compelled to buy even the soap grades of the oil for September and October deliveries at their relatively full prices as against the trading basis of the later months emphasizes the point of needs of the foreign markets. It is, of course, true that the export trading in the September oil is of light volume, but this is necessarily so from the supply as well from the prices existing for it. It is of a little more important order for the October delivery, and yet in that delivery of a moderate character. But that there is export business at all at the prices in these early deliveries shows how the supply in foreign markets has been allowed to run down and

that there will be more urgent needs from them in the new crop season.

The foreign markets should all buy the oil much more freely the next season through than was the case in the passing season, and because of their allowed by them, this season, marked reduction of stock, with the consequent necessity of resupplying, as well as from the increased needs of the olive oil districts, of the cotton oil. Besides there is the consideration of the cheap prices of the cotton oil for soapmaking against the cost of grease and tallow. Then again the production of the cotton oil promises to be large enough for the new season for satisfactorily low consuming prices for the foreign markets as taking the next year's production as a whole, whatever comparatively full prices now prevail, and are likely to prevail for several weeks more, or until the time when a large production of the oil is made for accumulation.

Late in Thursday's trading in the New York market, after the above was written, the indicated higher tendency, especially for the September, October and November deliveries, as noted in the review, developed in a prominent way, and bore out the probabilities that have been alluded to concerning them, and as they were based upon the present moderate supply, and the necessarily deferred demands for spot oil spreading out to the early deliveries of the new crop in October and November, by which it looks as if there would be no material surplus production pressed for sale in those months. Then again it looks as if there was important demand from "shorts" of the September and October deliveries, and that there is further export demand for them, more particularly for the October delivery. Nevertheless, it is a fact that in the trading of Thursday the September delivery of prime yellow in New York touched 38c. on a sale, and that the October delivery of it was 34½c.

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"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

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"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

bid and 34½¢. asked, and the mills in the Southeast had on Thursday 23¢. bid for the November delivery of crude.

Just now, it is especially difficult to get prompt or otherwise near deliveries of the edible grades, particularly the white oil, while there is a steady call for supplies of them from the European markets. The demand for these edible oils spread over the September, October and November deliveries, as based in good degree upon the relative difference in prices with the crude oil for those deliveries.

The actual oil for prompt delivery ranges from 42¢@44¢. for these edible grades, while most of the trading in them is in the butter grade, and in the winter yellow quality, less so in the latter than in the former quality.

There is steadily more or less trading with the foreign markets in the prime yellow grade for November to March deliveries. All of these late deliveries as to their prices, hover around the option New York basis for the several months. There have been several thousand barrels of prime yellow taken for October and early November deliveries for export. For the first half October about ½¢. more money is being paid than that quoted for the month entire.

As near as can be learned, for the season, about 150,000 barrels new crop oil have already been put under contract for the foreign markets, as covering all deliveries in it up to March.

The home compound makers are not doing much in the spot oil on account of its light supply and prices, but are working in a moderate degree upon the October delivery, while their accumulations of the oil are being steadily reduced and are necessarily much less than usual at this season of the year, by which their buying of the new crop, as it appears, should be of a vigorous order.

There is widening use of the oil by the soapmakers; the prospects are for a much more liberal consumption than usual by them as the new season wears along, chiefly on account of the present and prospective prices for tallow and grease as being, and likely to be, relatively higher than usual compared with the cost of the cotton oil.

The London auction sale for the tallow is 3¢@6d. higher again this week, and the advance in the English market for the tallow has been of that considerable order for some time, that further material export demand is expected for the tallow upon the supplies of it in this country.

The linseed markets of Europe have been slightly easier for the week, but the other soap oils of Europe which had moderately recovered from a declining tendency are holding to the reaction. Cottonseed oil in England has, this week, further advanced in price. The prices of linseed in London are 40s. 1½d. for La Plata and 41s. 6d. for Calcutta, and for the linseed oil 20s. 1½d.

The home compound makers have paid 38¾¢@39¢. for the bleaching grade in tanks in New York for limited quantities such as could be had.

Despite the fact that the cotton crop has shown less than the usual deterioration for this time of the season, and that there is a good probability of at least a 12,500,000 bale, perhaps 13,000,000 bale crop, and that there has been free selling of cotton ahead by the South, yet the cottonseed oil mills do not appear especially anxious to sell ahead the

crude cotton oil, and as awaiting the developments concerning seed prices.

Whatever fairly full prices prevail at present and may for a few weeks more for the oil the mills feel that seed supplies should be had at reasonable prices compared with the probabilities of the, at length, lower market prices for the cotton seed products, as from the large cotton crop; therefore there is no hurry on the part of the mills to sell ahead the crude oil until the seed market is well regulated for trading. At the same time, the refiners are not particularly anxious to contract ahead for crude oil supplies, and as feeling that ultimate market conditions are likely to be more unsettled than those for the near future.

There are sales of only small lots of the crude, and probably not more than 20 tanks have been taken up for the week. The prices of the crude oil are 22½¢@23¢. for November delivery and 23½¢@24¢. for October delivery and some small lots for near delivery at a better price.

The tenders of prime yellow on the September contracts in New York were, of course, small, on the narrowed and light stock, and it is doubtful if more than 2,000 barrels were put out that way.

We do not think that the pure lard market offers encouragement for higher prices, except of a temporary order, and for the September and October options against "shorts." There is some talk that the lard market will at length be boosted for a short time, after awhile, against "shorts," but that it would be only a temporary spurring of the prices. All other conditions of the lard market are of a depressed order, as in the approaching period for larger hog supplies and the usual desire among the packers to put a new packing down at as reasonable cost as possible. Moreover, the current receipts of hogs at the packing points imply by their liberal average weights, that there is a considerable supply of hogs, as well, for near future marketing. Then, again, as weak factors are found in prospective large corn crop, as well as the looked for big cotton crop, with the competition from a new season's large cotton seed fat supply, the pure lard market would not look promising for prolonged sustained prices.

New York Transactions.

The prices upon the closing day of the previous week showed firmness, with considerable buying of the September option; sales 2,600 bbls. prime yellow, September delivery, at 36½¢; 300 bbls. do., October delivery, at 32¾¢; 500 bbls. do., December delivery, at 30¢. There had been sales late the day before of 2,600 bbls. September, at 36½¢. and 300 bbls. October at 32¾¢. and 500 bbls. December at 30¢. "Call" prices: September at 36¼¢@36¾¢; October at 32¼¢@32¾¢; November at 29¾¢@30¼¢; December at 29¾¢@30¢; January at 29¾¢@30¢; March at 30¢@30½¢.

Monday.—Holiday.

On Tuesday a decidedly strong market, with an advance of ½¢. for September on one sale, and ¼¢. advance on October, with considerable buying of October. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 37¢; 300 bbls. do. October at 32¾¢; 2,400 bbls. do. at 33¢; 300 bbls. January at 30¢; 100 bbls. May at 31¢. "Call" prices: September at 36¼¢@36¾¢, and 36¼¢@37¢; October at 32¼¢@33¢, and 32¾¢@33¢; November at 29¾¢@30¼¢.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

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Marigold Cooking Oil

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NEW YORK CITY

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TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
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Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

December at 29½@30c., and 29¾@30¼c.; January at 29¼@30c., and 29¾@30¼c.; May at 30¼@30½c., and 30¼@30½c.

On Wednesday the market was early in the day ¼@½c. higher, with most of the demand for the October and November deliveries, under the confidence for those months through the needs for consumption. Sales 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, October, at 33¼c.; 500 bbls. do. at 33½c.; 1,100 bbls. November at 30½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 30¾c.; first "call" primes: September at 36½@37½c.; October at 33@33½c.; November at 30@30½c.; December at 30@30½c.; January at 30@30½c.; March at 30¼@31c., and the close of the market showed continued firmness. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 37c.; 500 bbls. October at 33½c.; 200 bbls. December at 30½c.; last "call" prices: September at 36¾@37½c.; October at 33¼@33½c.; November at 30¼@30½c.; December at 30¼@30½c.; January at 30@30½c.; March at 30¼@31½c.; May at 31½@32c.

On Thursday there was a sharp advance in price, especially for the September, October and November deliveries, on the features outlined in this review, while there was, as well, seemingly, a "short" interest buying; early "call" prices: September, 36¾@37½c.; October, 33½@33¾c.; November, 30½@31c.; December, 30½@30¾c.; January, 30½@31c.; March, 30¾@31½c.; May, 32@32½c. Sales 100 bbls. September 37¼c.; 400 bbls. do. 37½c.; 1,200 bbls. do. 37¾c.; 100 bbls. October, 33½c.; 100 bbls. do. 33¾c.; 100 bbls. November, 30¾c.; 100 bbls. December, 30½c.; 100 bbls. May, 32c. On the last "call" prices were advanced to September, 37¾@38½c.; October, 34@34½c.; November, 31@31½c.; December, 30½@31c.; January, 30¾@31¼c.; March, 31¼@32¼c.; May, 32½@33c. After the last "call" 34¼c. bid and 34½c. asked for October, and sales of 200 bbls. September at 38c.; 1,100 bbls. October at 34c.; 300 bbls. do. at 34½c.; 100 bbls. May, 32½c.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Exports of cottonseed oil from September 1 to September 5, 1906, were as follows:

From New York.	
Port.	Bbls.
Acajutla, Salvador	5
Christiania, Norway	25
Colon, Panama	5
Demerara, British Guiana	46
Dunedin, New Zealand	37
Gothenberg, Sweden	100
Malta, Island of	53
Marseilles, France	919
Martinique, Island of	94
Montevideo, Uruguay	29
Neuvas, Cuba	14
Stettin, Germany	30
Trinidad, Island of	13
Total	1,370

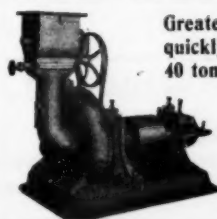
Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil from August 29 to September 1, 1906, for the year from September 1, 1905, to September 1, 1906, and for the similar period in 1904 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	From Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1906.	Sept. 1, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1906.	Sept. 1, 1904, to Sept. 1, 1905.
Aalesund, Norway	175	100	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	60	130	—
Acajutla, Salvador	106	45	—
Adelaide, Australia	202	202	—
Ajaccio, Corsica	—	99	—
Alexandria, Egypt	2,962	3,821	—
Algiers, Algeria	3,467	4,881	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	409	146	—
Amapola, West Indies	20	—	—
Ancona, Italy	150	900	—
Antigua, West Indies	700	76	—
Antwerp, Belgium	25	5,880	3,621
Asuncion, Venezuela	64	—	—
Auckland, New Zealand	97	98	—
Azua, West Indies	19	6	—
Bahia, Brazil	715	146	—
Barbados, West Indies	247	1,379	2,349
Barcelona, Spain	50	—	—
Bathurst, Africa	—	9	—
Belfast, Ireland	208	100	—
Belize, British Honduras	—	4	—
Bergen, Norway	250	578	—
Berlin, Germany	12	—	—
Bombay, India	9	—	—
Bone, Algeria	81	458	—
Bordeaux, France	7,393	6,622	—
Braila, Roumania	175	25	—
Bremen, Germany	205	314	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	214	556	—
Bristol, England	75	10	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	4,094	2,839	—
Callao, Peru	107	22	—
Cairo, Egypt	90	90	—
Campeche, Mexico	42	31	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	2,795	725	—
Cardenas, Cuba	172	5	—
Cardiff, Wales	100	10	—
Cartagena, Columbia	3	4	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	308	519	—
Christiania, Norway	1,405	2,176	—
Christiansund, Norway	150	150	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	42	612	168
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	47	35	—
Colon, Panama	6	1,292	551
Conakry, Africa	194	45	—
Constantinople, Turkey	10	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	945	3,556	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	25	175	221
Curacao, Leeward Islands	41	30	—
Danzig, Germany	3,200	5,200	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	30	21	—
Demerara, British Guiana	22	2,090	1,377
Drontheim, Norway	185	100	—
Dublin, Ireland	50	645	76
Dundee, Scotland	65	25	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	41	—
Dunkirk, France	—	2,090	1,035
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	159
Fiume, Austria	—	365	2,100
Fort de France, West Indies	—	372	2,604
Fremantle, Australia	—	6	58
Frontera, Mexico	—	10	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	1,580	2,406
Genoa, Italy	—	11,638	33,335
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	801	583
Gibraltar, Spain	50	1,962	990
Glasgow, Scotland	—	6,779	7,689
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,970	3,451
Grand Bassam, West Africa	—	10	—
Granada, Spain	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	94	2,375	1,565
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	22	31
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	59	45
Half Jack	—	4	—
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	2	9
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,762	3,186
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	149	—
Havana, Cuba	46	5,701	2,364
Havre, France	325	20,260	28,738
Helmsingborg, Sweden	—	128	—
Helsingfors, Sweden	—	50	—
Hong Kong, China	—	—	404
Hull, England	—	180	325
Inagua, West Indies	—	6	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	44	113
Kingston, West Indies	104	3,281	3,110
Kobe, Japan	—	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	1,350	1,800
Kotou, Africa	—	—	10
Kustendji, Roumania	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	207	571
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	9
La Union, Salvador	—	—	9
Leghorn, Italy	—	857	13,581
Leith, Scotland	—	325	100
Lisbon, Spain	—	20	—
Liverpool, England	100	7,251	10,449
London, England	150	6,075	3,093
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	—	8
Lyttelton, New Zealand	—	17	—
Marcoris, San Domingo	—	780	1,968
Malmö, Norway	—	21	365
Malta, Island of	—	3,649	1,955
Manchester, England	25	1,742	685
Manaos, Brazil	—	15	20
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	59	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	8
Marseilles, France	—	69,488	12,600
Martinique, West Indies	—	4,180	3,021
Masnowah, Arabia	—	269	158
Matanzas, West Indies	45	315	85
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	8
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	24	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	263	567
Messina, Italy	—	—	200
Mollendo, Peru	—	35	—
Monte Cristo, San Domingo	—	34	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	13	58
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	4,961	5,833
Nagasaki, Japan	—	7	12
Nantes, Italy	—	872	5,127
Newcastle, England	—	25	255
Neuvas, Cuba	—	72	—
Oran, Algeria	—	1,412	4,210

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

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CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

Ouro, Bolivia	21	—
Panama, Panama	8	244
Para, Brasil	6	27
Paysandu, Uruguay	9	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	977	149
Phillipville, Algeria	—	503
Poite-a-Pitre, West Indies	774	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica	93	94
Port au Prince, West Indies	102	60
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica	5	131
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	247
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	16
Port Said, Egypt	—	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	340
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	610
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	9,038	7,865
Rosario, Argentine Rep.	—	71
Rotterdam, Holland	8,795	10,077
St. Croix, West Indies	10	33
St. John, N. B.	—	47
St. Johns, West Indies	—	232
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	427
St. Martin, West Indies	—	212
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	30
Sagua La Grande, Cuba	—	9
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	573
San Domingo City, S. Domingo	186	2,440
San Jose, C. R.	—	14
Santiago, Cuba	—	610
Santos, Brazil	—	1,873
Sabanilla, Colombia	—	21
Sekondi, —	—	10
Shanghai, China	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	26
Singapore, India	—	148
Southampton, England	1,225	1,400
Stavanger, Norway	—	244
Stettin, Germany	—	6,853
Stockholm, Sweden	—	435
Sucre, Bolivia	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	25
Sydney, Australia	—	34
Tampico, Mexico	—	79
Tangier, Morocco	—	632
Trieste, Austria	—	67,057
Trinidad, Island of	—	661
Tunis, Algeria	—	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	9
Valletta, Maltese Island	—	777
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,457
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—
Velle, Denmark	—	200
Venice, Italy	200	11,249
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	369
Wellington, New Zealand	—	49
Yokohama, Japan	—	33
Total	1,757	324,845

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	16,363	17,260
Belfast, Ireland	—	825
Belize, British Honduras	—	27
Bremen, Germany	—	3,453
Bristol, England	—	5,200
Celba, Honduras	—	—
Christiania, Norway	—	850
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	6,978
Cuba	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	600
Genoa, Italy	—	220
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,685
Hamburg, Germany	425	21,903
Havana, Cuba	95	1,641
Havre, France	—	3,430
Hull, England	—	—
Liverpool, England	—	10,276
London, England	—	6,850
Manchester, England	—	600
Marseilles, France	—	13,200
Porto Rico, West Indies	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	2,500	99,588
Stettin, Germany	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	423
Trieste, Austria	—	10,950
Venice, Italy	—	140
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	500
Total	3,620	205,402

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	200
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	201
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,000
Liverpool, England	—	—
Marseilles, France	—	5,956
Rotterdam, Holland	—	34,037
Tampico, Mexico	—	10,507
Trieste, Austria	—	7,409
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	10,112
Total	—	65,557

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,479
Belfast, Ireland	—	1650
Bremen, Germany	—	648
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland	—	170

Hamburg, Germany	95	3,143
Havre, France	—	600
Leith, Scotland	—	50
Liverpool, England	—	80
Marseilles, France	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,390
Stettin, Germany	—	4,338
Total	95	11,710

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	104
Coin Island	—	1
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	196
Glasgow, Scotland	—	350
Hamburg, Germany	—	321
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
Total	—	717

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	—	3,563
Christiania, Norway	—	844
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	215
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,432
Havre, France	—	3,454
London, England	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland	—	37,141
Stavanger, Norway	—	197
Stettin, Germany	—	900
Trieste, Austria	—	321
Total	—	52,988

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	19,371
Liverpool, England	—	2,431
London, England	—	1,390
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,404
Total	—	32,980

From All Other Ports.

Canada	328	18,002
Costa Rica	—	1
Cuba	—	139
Germany	—	400
Genoa, Italy	—	771
Guatemala	—	10
Honduras	—	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	—	5
Japan	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	10
Marseilles, France	—	4,284
Mexico	—	5
Mitazo	—	204
Newfoundland	—	1
Nova Scotia	—	2
Nicaragua	—	12
Salvador	—	72
South America	—	112
Venice, Italy	—	102
Total	328	19,120

Recapitulation.

From New York	1,757	324,845
From New Orleans	3,620	205,402
From Galveston	—	65,557
From Baltimore	95	11,710
From Philadelphia	—	717
From Savannah	—	52,988
From Newport News	—	32,980
From all other ports	328	19,120
Total	5,200	713,299

RULES FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

(Continued from page 21.)

ers, and a majority of the sellers, of cotton seed products in the United States, men who are willing to and do contribute liberally to the support of an organization that guards well their interests, and who are willingly bound by its rules in every purchase or sale made; men who are with us, for us and of us, and who are entitled to and should receive our entire business. The names of one or two members withdrawn and several new members gained since this list was published, will be furnished on application by Robert Gibson, secretary, 198 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

Our fiscal year begins to-day and presents a most opportune time for the Governing Committee and all other members, to further increase our membership by an honest presentation of the laudable work in which we are engaged. The membership fee is \$10 per year, with annual dues for the maintenance of the Bureau of Publicity of \$2 per press from crude mills and \$1.50 per 100 barrels

of one day's kettle refining capacity from refiners, a cost absolutely insignificant when compared with the benefits membership confers. Yours very truly,

F. H. BAILEY, President.

Attest: Robert Gibson, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 6.—September crude oil offering at 23½c.; October, 22c.; buyers are expecting lower prices. Cake and meal firm; October and November, \$26.75, long ton, ship's side.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—Prime crude oil, 27c. for first half of September; 26c. September; 23½c. October; 23c. November and December; trading light. Prime meal \$22.50 f. o. b. at stations. Hulls, \$6 at Atlanta, loose, September.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Cottonseed oil market is stronger. Prime new crude, October, 23c.; November, 22c. Prime new meal, October, \$22.50. Hulls, \$3.50, loose.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6.—Cotton oil market is steadier; 21c. bid for November prime crude in the Southwest and 22c. bid in the Valley. Most mills are holding off awaiting developments.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner From Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 6, 1906.—An increase in the export demand and less disposition on the part of the crude oil mills to contract ahead has brought about higher prices during the week. In this way an advance of nearly 2c. has been scored in the nearby deliveries on account of the scarcity of old crop oil. The new crop deliveries have advanced only about 1c., as on every increase in price more offers have come out. The market looks pretty strong and we don't see any reason for much change in prices during the coming week.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 38c. sales; October, 34½c. sales; November, 31c. nominal; December, 30½c. bid, 31c. sales; January, 30½c. bid, 32c. asked; March, 31½c. bid, 32c. asked; May, 32½c. bid, 32½c. asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 41c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 41c. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 3d.

DEATH OF LOUIS K. BELL.

The death of Louis K. Bell was announced on Monday of this week at the New York Produce Exchange.

The deceased had been for more than twenty years associated with the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York City.

It can be said of Mr. Bell that he maintained always a reputation for square dealings with his associates. No one who knew him had other than the highest respect for his uprightness.

The cottonseed oil trade in New York appointed a committee to attend the funeral services, which were held in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, on Wednesday, and to draft resolutions of respect.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues very strong and late salting native steers have been established at 16½¢. by fair sized sales made by two different packers. One big packer has sold five cars of late salting native steers at 16½¢. in combination with sales of branded hides at full prices, and another big packer has sold 2,000 native steers alone at 16½¢. No further transactions have occurred in Texas hides and these rule steady at 15½¢. for heavy, 15¢. for light, and 14½¢. for extremes. Butt brands continue very strong and closely sold up to date with packers quoting 14½¢. to 14¾¢. Last sales were at 14¾¢. f. o. b. Missouri River. Packers are making plenty of Colorados but are also finding a good market for them. One big packer has sold four cars of Colorados at 14¢., and total sales of Colorados so far this week have amounted to over 20,000. The same packer has also sold 5,000 branded cows from Missouri River points at 14½¢. There is a smaller kill than last year of both heavy and light native cows, and packers are inclined to hold firm on these. Light native cows are not obtainable for late salting at under 15½¢., and heavy native cows alone are held at 15½¢., but with no sales of either variety reported. Nothing has been done in native or branded bulls, and while the market is nominal packers talk strong in consequence of sales made in the East at higher prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is not active, but the tone of the situation continues firm and buffs are strong at 14¼ and 13¾¢., and at 13¾¢. for all No. 2's alone. Some buyers that have held off from operating and awaiting offerings from the hide branches of sole leather tanners are still unsupplied. No further sales of buffs have been reported today, but it is learned that a Milwaukee tanner who has been purchasing buffs of late also secured a lot of 2,000 heavy cows at 14¼¢. which had been held a trifle higher than this figure. Extremes are not quotable at better than 14¾¢. here, although some small buyers have paid as high as 14¾¢. Milwaukee tanners are also inquiring for heavy steers but cannot secure short haired stock at under 14½¢. Large buyers talk 11½ and 10½¢. for bulls, but holders ask ¼ to ½¢. more.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Small lots of Chicago city skins are selling at 16¢. and choice lots of outside cities also bring this figure, although some outside cities are obtainable at 15¼¢.

15¾¢. Good country skins are steady at 15½¢. City kips are firm at 14¾¢. @ 15¢. and country stock brings 14¼¢. @ 14½¢. Deacons are unchanged at \$1.07½ @ 1.10 and 87½ @ 90¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—The demand continues moderate and no further sales have been effected. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.07½ for Chicago packer lambs and 97½¢. for shearlings, but some lots of shearlings containing a fair amount of wool are quoted at \$1.02½ @ 1.05. Country pelts continue quiet with 85¢. the top price for lambs and 80¢. for shearlings. Western dry pelts continue neglected at better than 17¢., but held higher.

LATER CHICAGO WIRE.—A Chicago dealer has sold 5,000 Chicago city calfskins at 16½¢., which is an advance of ½¢., and is now holding at 16½¢. A big packer has sold four additional cars of native steers at 16½¢., and some September and October native steers are offered ahead by a big packer at 16½¢.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Several small lots of common hides on the market have been cleaned up at unchanged prices. Sales include 1,000 Central Americans at 24½¢., 1,200 Maracai-bos at 24½¢., and including Cuentas at 23½¢., 300 Bogotas at 25¢., and 800 wet salted Mexicans at 14¢.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that one local packer has sold some September native steers, probably about 2,000, at about 16¢., though the exact price is not confirmed. Another packer has August butt brands and Colorados on hand for which 14¢. is talked.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues steady but quiet. One car of New York State cows, with heavy bulls out, has been offered here at 13¾¢. flat, but most dealers will not sell under 13¾¢., and some New York State buffs have been offered at 14¼¢. selected. Sales are reported here of three to five cars of Kansas City hides that were probably sold to go to Chicago or Milwaukee at 13¾¢. flat. A Philadelphia dealer is reported to have sold some country and city skins mixed at \$1.20, \$1.60 and \$1.80 flat, and a bid of \$1.20, \$1.57½ and \$1.80 flat was previously refused. It is reported that a large lot of skins has been sold from an outside city, understood to be Boston, where there was an accumulation of 30,000 to 40,000, but details concerning the sale are as yet lacking, though the buyer reports that the skins were secured at about 10¢. apiece less than was originally asked for them.

HORSE HIDES.—It is estimated that the recent arrivals from Europe noted yesterday amounted to between 150,000 and 175,000 colts, fronts, etc. One Eastern tanner is credited with having bought about 600,000 colts and fronts in Russia during the present season. There is a strong market on domestic horse hides, and butts are especially in demand with Eastern 20 inch and up butts quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.55 and Western 19 inch butts quoted at \$1.35.

Leather Conditions.

Trade keeps generally quiet in both sole and upper, but prices are held firm. Middle weight dry hide hemlock thirds are selling at 23¢. for export and 24½¢. to domestic buyers. Jobbers have sold these as high as 25¢. Rough leather is strong with good hemlock tannages bringing 34¢. for No. 1 of all weights, and prime oak tannages held at 35¢. There is a slight improvement in the demand for calf leather, principally for chrome blacks.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, BonesWool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The annual financial report of the American Hide and Leather Company for the year ending June 30, 1906, made public this week, shows the following income account:

	1906.	1905.
Trading profits	\$1,178,487	\$1,374,432
Pft. sinking fund bonds	3,297	31,755
Total receipts	\$1,181,784	\$1,406,187
Charges—		
Replmts., rn'ts and reps.	\$167,505	\$190,291
Bad debts and res.	21,843	18,690
Interest on bonds.	511,500	511,500
All other interest.	85,547	29,798
Sinking fund app'tn.	150,000	150,000
Total charges	\$937,395	\$900,279

Balance	\$244,389	\$505,908
Dividends	130,000	260,000

Balance	\$114,389	\$245,908
Dividend paid preferred stk. in tr.	4,517	9,034

Surplus	\$118,906	\$254,942
Previous surplus	1,093,096	838,154

Total surplus	\$1,212,002	\$1,093,096
---------------------	-------------	-------------

The condensed general balance sheet, as of June 30 last, compares as follows:

Assets—	1906.	1905.
Cost of properties	\$26,483,282	\$26,458,528
Sinking fund	1,122,156	908,287
Hides and leather	7,254,060	6,566,627
Bills & accts. rec.	2,178,099	2,100,301
Cash	284,591	388,112
Total	\$37,322,188	\$36,421,855

Liabilities—	1906.	1905.
Preferred stock	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
Common stock	11,500,000	11,500,000
First mtg. bonds.	8,525,000	8,525,000
Bond int. accrued.	170,500	170,500
Loans	1,381,458	750,000
Foreign exchange	123,374	202,153
Trade accounts	222,972	205,973
Wages	33,478	32,445
Res. accrued tax. & wa- ter rent	31,249	34,400
Sinking fund	1,122,155	908,288
Surplus	1,212,002	1,093,096
Total	\$37,322,188	\$36,421,855

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Hide & Leather Company, held in Jersey City, Wednesday, the retiring board of directors were re-elected.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

If you cannot be popular, for goodness' sake be notorious.

W. J. B. dropped on Roger's little dunghill the other day just to show he das't.

Don't lose any sleep, however; it's quite a ways off yet—that Presidential election.

Herman Oelrichs also left for that land where he cannot spend any money. What's the use?

And now it transpires that W. J. B. was inspired by Mayor Dunne. I. G. O. and I. M. O. to the front!

Another proof has been handed in that the world is not so very large after all. Poor place to hide in, anyhow.

Scarcity of chickens and watermelons in Chicago since the Gans-Nelson fight. Tillman expected; reaction positive.

The busiest and most enthusiastic critter around on Labor Day was the tin-horn politician. Gee, but labor unions are easy!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 1, averaged 6.48 cents per pound.

The straw hat ain't obeying the "call of the wild" as in years past. Lots of 'em in evidence still, though of a pronounced autumnal shade.

Everyone acquainted with the Hon. Joseph Lister can appreciate just how faithfully his nice little speech, upon hearing of the arrest of Stensland, was reported. It would certainly have been worth the price of admission to have heard just exactly what he did say. Wow!

Not a "dead one" in the bunch of some 300 delegates to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Funeral Directors Association, which opened Monday at the Auditorium. "Business flourishing" was the general report. Deferred business was the most unsatisfactory topic.

N. C. Taliaferro, for many years prominent and popular in dressed beef and hide circles, is now manager of the Agar Packing Company's (Des Moines, Ia.) beef department. Mr. Taliaferro was manager of the Anglo-American Provision Company's beef business until that concern sold out to the National National Packing Company.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Carries on a new Solidated

Mr. Whipple, manager of the Grand Pacific Hotel, wishes to announce that he will be pleased to give all those attending the packers' convention on October 1st who put up at his hostelry the best of attention at popular figures. From a hygienic and every other desirable standpoint the Grand Pacific Hotel ranks among the first hotels in the city.

F. A. Bretherton, for many years connected in various capacities with the Anglo-American and latterly with the National Packing Company, has accepted a position with the Agar Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia., as manager of their sausage and fresh meat departments. Mr. Bretherton is perhaps one of the very best posted sausage men in the business, both domestic and foreign.

Not being mentioned in the recent naval review, Paul Morton has evidently lost all interest in fighting ships. It is not so long ago that he "reviewed" a few, going through the basements, second and third stories of some, and afterward taking a short cruise until he got that "I'd like to be an angel" feeling and asked the conductor to give him a crosstown transfer. He's from Nebraska, too.

Joseph E. Schoen, well known as one of the veriest packinghouse chemists in the country, is now located in the Counselman Building, corner of La Salle street and Jackson boulevard. Mr. Schoen has a large and elaborately equipped laboratory and is in a position to determine analyses promptly and reasonably. As a consulting chemist on food products and manufacturing processes he is rated among the first. He's a first rate fellow, too. Give him a trial.

HARRY HELLER WITHDRAWS.

Harry Heller has withdrawn from the Heller Chemical Company of Chicago for the purpose of entering into the business of handling heavy chemicals, etc. He will also act as a distributor of the Heller Chemical Company's products and has established the firm of Harry Heller & Co., commission merchants, importers and exporters, with offices in the Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

ROB'T G. TENNANT

Room 35, Board of Trade Bldg., CHICAGO

BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

STOCKMEN AND RAILROADS.

Attorney Cowan for the American National Livestock Association has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Texas Pacific Railroad, alleging discrimination on livestock rates, which promises to arouse wide interest. The complaint recites that prior to April, 1904, this road was accustomed to carry live stock at joint rates with connecting lines as through shipments from the point of origin to that of destination in the same car in which they were loaded. Subsequently they have cancelled this through rate for live stock and refuse to carry such freight on any through route or joint rate, and refuse to let their live stock cars go off their line or make use of cars furnished by shippers and other railroads for the purpose of maintaining a through route or joint rate.

Nevertheless, this same road does maintain through rates and joint rates for other commodities, and has done so ever since the date above mentioned. The shippers of live stock complain that while this denies them the through rates conceded to other commodities, it also compels them to unload their freight at junction points and reload it in other cars at great expense, delay of the shipment and injury to the live stock. The defendants allege that to do otherwise would allow their cars to get off their lines, and that these cannot be spared, to which it is replied that the carrier did have sufficient equipment prior to April, 1904.

Along with the complaint is another which the above association, together with the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, ask the commission to prevent excessive switching charges over the Chicago terminal tracks. This is the reopening of an old case which the commission had already decided adversely to the defendants under the old law, wherein it had no power to enforce its decision, hence it is a test of the strengthening of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the new law.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"The Dawn of the New Era"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building
and Remodeling on Practi-
cal Sanitary Lines

WILDER & DAVIS

Packing House Specialists

315 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION CONCERN.

The Western livestock interests which have been at odds with livestock commission exchanges over commission charges, and which last spring formed the Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company, began business independently at two Western centres this week, and will begin to operate at a third next week. The concern is officered by officers of the American National Livestock Association and its subsidiary organizations. President Ames of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, is president of the commission company; Secretary Tomlinson of the national body is secretary, and Col. W. E. Hughes, of Denver, the wealthy cattleman, is treasurer. An idea of the shape in which the company begins business may be gained from its letter to stockholders, which reads as follows:

This company opens for business at Chicago and Kansas City on September 1st, and at South St. Joseph, Mo., on September 10th. Arrangements for establishing branch houses at the other markets will be completed as soon as possible. Our Chicago offices are located on the third floor of the Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, rooms Nos. 362-365. A. L. Ames, president of this company, is manager of the Chicago house. Salesmen in Chicago: Cattle, W. J. Larkin and H. T. Cannon; sheep, J. C. Eastes; hogs, J. L. Cook. All these men are successful salesmen and traders and thoroughly experienced in their departments.

At Kansas City, this company purchased the livestock commission business of Messrs. Blanchard & Ehrke and Burnside-Jardon Company, both old commission firms in that market, and the heads of those firms and their employees will remain with our company. Offices, rooms Nos. 230, 231 and 232 Live Stock Exchange Building. The reputation of Messrs. S. G. Burnside, Fred Ehrke and M. F. Blanchard is a sufficient guaranty that all shipments to our company will be handled

satisfactorily. Messrs. Burnside and Ehrke will sell the cattle and Mr. Blanchard has charge of the purchase of feeders. A. P. Hosmer is the head of the sheep department and Mr. S. Berridge of the hog department at Kansas City. Both are salesmen of wide experience.

At South St. Joseph, Mo., our office is Nos. 303, 305 and 307 Live Stock Exchange Building. E. A. Stearns is manager and we will be open for business there on September 10, 1906.

Our commission rates for the sale of livestock are less than those now being charged by other livestock commission firms. The Board of Directors feel warranted in assuring our stockholders and patrons that the branch houses now established are equipped with thoroughly competent salesmen and are fully prepared to take care of all consignments.

For special market information write to our branch houses.
The Co-operative Live Stock Commission Company.

T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary.

AGAR PLANT AT DES MOINES.

One of the attractions of State Fair week at Des Moines, Ia., was the plant of the Agar Packing Company, which was inspected by thousands of visitors. Concerning it a Des Moines newspaper said:

The plant is on a fourteen-acre tract, and is always open to visitors. There are five hundred men employed in the killing of two thousand hogs daily and three thousand cattle monthly and preparing the stock for the local, Eastern and foreign markets. The sanitary conditions in the plant are unsurpassed, a lavatory is provided for each department on every floor with hot and cold water, mirror, brush and comb and a large bath and toilet room is also provided with several shower baths and a large dressing room.

The plant is under the personal supervision of Dr. Miller and six veterinary sur-

C. R. WILSON

MANUFACTURER

HICKORY and MAPLE SKEWERS

Lowest Prices Prompt Shipments

Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

MAPLE BUTCHERS' SKEWERS

JOHN M. HART COMPANY
DIRECT REPRESENTATIVES
OF NEW FACILITIES TO EXCLUSIVE
JOBBER TRADE
GENERAL OFFICES:
Chicago, Ill.

We Have the Price and the Goods
PROMPT SHIPMENT

geons sent here by the government to inspect the stock from the time it comes to the plant until it is finally shipped or delivered in the city. Hundreds of cuspidors are provided for the men to use and the floors are covered daily with fresh clean sawdust except in the lard and sausage rooms, which are scrubbed daily with boiling water.

All foreign meats are shipped in salt and more than eighty tons of salt are used weekly. The hams are all smoked with hickory wood and no chemicals are used nor have they ever been used by the Agar Packing Company. The plant is run entirely by electricity and is well worth a visit.

NEW EXPORT AND IMPORT SCHEDULE.

The new analysis of imports and exports which has been applied by the Bureau of Statistics to the import and export figures for the month of July, 1906 and 1905, and for the seven months ending with July, 1906 and 1905, respectively, is the subject of much attention and interest on the part of students of our commerce. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Austin, is receiving many letters expressing gratification with the new grouping and discussing the new analysis and the relation which exists between the various groups, especially in comparing the imports and exports. Mr. Austin suggests that the figures thus far worked out under the new grouping do not in all cases prove a fair index of the probable results for the full year, which will be shown better later on.

ALASKA'S SALMON PACK.

The total salmon pack of Alaska for the 1906 season is estimated at 1,000,000 cases, which is 30,000 cases below last year's pack. Prices are generally somewhat higher.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

HELLER CHEMICAL CO.

Laboratory and Main Office. HARRY HELLER
212-222 Wayman St. Pres't and Gen'l Manager
CHICAGO 97-101 Warren Street,
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No trouble to answer questions in any language

The Davidson Commission Co.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO

Brokers in Cottonseed Products
Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease
Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 27.....	25,985	2,795	37,836	27,469
Tuesday, Aug. 28.....	10,484	1,905	18,021	25,415
Wednesday, Aug. 29.....	18,077	2,553	32,058	23,277
Thursday, Aug. 30.....	9,546	879	20,940	16,976
Friday, Aug. 31.....	1,579	409	12,028	10,304
Saturday, Sept. 1.....	88	220	6,581	2,046

Total last week.....	65,759	8,761	128,064	105,487
Previous week.....	65,645	8,869	119,252	94,254
Cor. week 1905.....	77,077	6,645	104,805	94,873
Cor. week 1904.....	61,318	3,327	97,604	85,836

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 27.....	6,653	274	8,931	2,619
Tuesday, Aug. 28.....	4,147	287	2,908	8,535
Wednesday, Aug. 29.....	5,187	145	4,814	8,376
Thursday, Aug. 30.....	6,026	152	5,709	9,499
Friday, Aug. 31.....	4,293	163	3,235	6,797
Saturday, Sept. 1.....	562	98	768	113

Total last week.....	26,780	1,122	26,365	35,909
Previous week.....	24,068	524	26,613	26,374
Cor. week 1905.....	28,925	540	35,021	22,519
Cor. week 1904.....	28,674	845	28,074	34,567

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,049,506	191,198	5,098,235	2,880,069
Year ago.....	2,101,212	192,969	5,165,696	2,880,907

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending September 1, 1906.....	378,000
Week previous.....	375,000
Year ago.....	337,000
Two years ago.....	262,000
Total receipts year to date.....	15,974,000
Year ago.....	15,880,000
Two years ago.....	14,297,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Sept. 1, 1906.....	187,500	290,000	235,200
Week ago.....	183,700	294,900	188,800
Year ago.....	203,100	231,800	207,200
Two years ago.....	149,300	251,300	192,400
Year to Sept. 1, 1906.....	5,451,000	12,744,000	6,138,000
Same period last year.....	5,145,000	12,127,000	5,829,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending September 1, 1906:	
Armour & Co.....	25,800
Anglo-American.....	7,100
Continental.....	3,500
Swift & Co.....	23,000
Hammond & Co.....	4,900
Morris & Co.....	8,100
Western Packing Co.....	3,400
S. & S.....	8,700
Omaha Packing Co.....	8,400
Roberts & Onke.....	1,800
Other packers.....	11,300

Total.....	104,000
Week ago.....	106,700
Year ago.....	71,700
Two years ago.....	66,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Sept. 1, 1906.....	\$5.60	\$6.08	\$5.20	\$7.20
Previous week.....	5.35	6.20	5.25	7.40
Year ago.....	5.35	5.49	5.10	7.20
Two years ago.....	5.00	5.37	4.75	5.35
Three years ago.....	5.25	5.51	3.90	5.20

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$5.75@6.80
Common to good steers.....	4.80@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	4.50@4.80
Western range steers.....	4.00@5.15
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@6.00
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.75@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.90
Common to good culling cows.....	1.00@2.25
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.00@4.25
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@6.75
Calves, good to choice.....	6.75@7.75

HOGS.

Good to choice butcher.....	\$6.20@6.45
Good to choice shipping.....	6.20@6.40
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.00@6.25
Rough to heavy mixed.....	5.60@5.95
Light mixed.....	6.15@6.35
Fair to fancy light.....	6.25@6.50
Good to prime heavy.....	6.05@6.30
Good to choice pigs.....	6.00@6.25

SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$4.75@5.55
Fair to choice ewes.....	4.50@5.50
Ewes, culls, fair to good.....	3.75@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.25@4.25
Fair to good yearlings.....	5.25@5.90
Good to choice yearlings.....	5.90@6.35
Native lambs.....	6.25@7.90
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.90
Feeding wethers.....	4.40@4.90
Range lambs.....	6.85@7.90
Range yearlings, good to choice.....	5.25@6.25

PACKERS HAMS BACON COLORS

BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.

"Make your products please the eye. Then the customer is sure to buy."

CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER

The World's Best Sausage Binder. Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.

BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September.....	8.77	8.80	8.75	8.77
October.....	8.85	8.87	8.85	8.87
RIBS—				
September.....	8.70	8.80	8.75	8.80
October.....	8.70	8.72	8.70	8.72
PORK—				
September.....	16.90	16.90	16.85	16.90
January.....	13.45	13.50	13.45	13.50

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

Holiday—No market.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.82	8.82	8.80	8.87
January.....	7.95	7.95	7.87	7.87
RIBS—				
October.....	8.67	8.67	8.52	8.57
January.....	7.27	7.27	7.20	7.25
PORK—				
October.....	—	—	—	16.75
January.....	13.40	13.45	13.40	13.40

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.65	8.72	8.65	8.72
January.....	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.92
RIBS—				
October.....	8.57	8.60	8.52	8.60
January.....	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.27
PORK—				
October.....	16.90	16.90	16.90	16.90
January.....	13.42	13.45	13.42	13.45

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.72	8.75	8.72	8.72
January.....	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
RIBS—				
October.....	8.62	8.62	8.60	8.60
January.....	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.25
PORK—				
October.....	—	—	—	16.87
January.....	13.42	13.45	13.37	13.37

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1906.

LARD—				
September.....	8.67	8.67	8.57	8.60
January.....	7.92	7.92	7.82	7.82
RIBS—				
September.....	8.72	8.72	8.47	8.65
January.....	7.25	7.25	7.17	7.20
PORK—				
September.....	16.90	16.90	16.70	16.75
January.....	13.45	13.45	13.25	13.25

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 5.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9¼; 18@20 ave., 9¼; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 8@10 ave., 6¾; 10@12 ave., 6¾; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7¼; 12@14 ave., 7¼; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10¼; 18@20 ave., 10¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11¾; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10¾; 14@16 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11¾; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11¾; 24@26 ave., 11¼; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@7 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 7@9 ave., 6¾; 8@10 ave., 6¾; 10@12 ave., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13; 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 10½.

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16 @18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @12½
Beef Stew.....	5 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10 @10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8 @10
Corned Ribs.....	6 @8
Corned Flanks.....	10 @12½
Round Steaks.....	10 @12½
Round Roasts.....	8 @10
Shoulder Steaks.....	8 @10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8 @10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7 @7
Rolls Roast.....	10 @12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Shoulders.....	8
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3 @ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½ @ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80 @85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	12½ @12½
Turkeys.....	16 @18
Fowls.....	11 @11½
Roosters.....	7 @7½
Ducks.....	10 @12
Geese.....	8 @10

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12 @12½
Chickens.....	11 @12
Ducks.....	10 @12
Geese.....	8 @10

Veal.

Choice.....	9@ 9½
Good.....	7 @8
Medium.....	6 @7
Coarse, heavy.....	5 @6
Coarse, small.....	4 @5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@13
Ribs, No. 2.....	@11
Ribs, No. 3.....	@6
Loins, No. 1.....	@16½
Loins, No. 2.....	@14½
Loins, No. 3.....	@13
Rounds, No. 1.....	@8
Rounds, No. 2.....	@7
Rounds, No. 3.....	@5
Chucks, No. 1.....	@6
Chucks, No. 2.....	@4½
Chucks, No. 3.....	@3
Plates, No. 1.....	@3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@3
Plates, No. 3.....	@2½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@25
Creamery Extras.....	@24
Creamery Firsts.....	20½ @22
Creamery Seconds.....	19 @20
Dairies, Choice.....	@20½
Dairies, Firsts.....	@19
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	16 @16½
Renovated.....	19 @20

Eggs.

Extras.....	@21
Prime Firsts.....	@19½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	17 @17½
Firsts.....	@17½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 6
Native Cows	6 @ 6 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Western Steers	6 @ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	3c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	3c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Steer Plates	3 @ 3
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 11
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loins	8 @ 8 1/2
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	9 @ 9
Rolls	9 @ 9
Rump Butts	9 @ 9
Trimnings	9 @ 9
Shank	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 13
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 15
Flank Steak	7 @ 8

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	12 @ 12
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3
Brains	3 @ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	6 @ 6
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	40 @ 40
Plucks	20 @ 25
Heads, each	6 @ 6

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	9 @ 10
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 14
Saddles Caul	13 @ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	9 @ 9
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 @ 10
Good Sheep	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 11
Good Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	17 @ 17
Spare Ribs	9 @ 9 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimnings	4 @ 4
Tails	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Knobs	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 @ 2
Pigs' Heads	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinless Shoulders	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Strip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	3 @ 3
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 12
Calos	8 @ 8 1/2
Belles	12 @ 12
Shoulders	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 @ 6
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12
Berliner Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oxford Ham	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Veal Ham	12 @ 12
Farm Sausage	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 @ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	16 @ 16
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C. New	20 @ 20
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13
Capsicola	15 @ 15

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30 @ 4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75 @ 6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	80.00 @ 80.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35 @ 2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25 @ 2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	5.50 @ 5.50
8 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
4 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	\$80.00 @ 80.00
Plate Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.00 @ 8.00
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	8.50 @ 8.50
Mess Pork	17.25 @ 17.25
Clear Fat Backs	16.75 @ 16.75
Family Back Pork	18.00 @ 18.00
Bean Pork	14.00 @ 14.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 10% @ 10%
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 7% @ 7%
Lard, compounds	@ 7% @ 7%
Barrels	1/2 c. over tea. @ 1/2 c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/2 c. over tea. @ 1/2 c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea. @ 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 47 @ 47

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 3, natural color	11 @ 11
DRY SALT MEATS.	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10 @ 10
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 10 @ 10
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	@ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 @ 8
Short Clears	@ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Skinless Hams	@ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calos, 6 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 9 @ 9
Calos, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 9 @ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 ave.	@ 15 @ 15
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 14 @ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sets	@ 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Onions	@ 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 20 @ 20
Smoked Hams	@ 21 @ 21
Bolled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	@ 15 @ 15
Rounds, per set	@ 40 @ 40
Middles, per set	@ 40 @ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12 @ 12
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60 @ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	@ 40 @ 40
Beef wearands	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 19 @ 19
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.45 @ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	@ 2.35 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.27 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	@ 2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 16.00 @ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50.00 @ 50.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 6.60 @ 6.60
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.25 @ 6.25
Neutral	9.12 @ 9.25
Compound	@ 6.50 @ 6.50
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10% @ 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton	10 @ 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tallow	6 @ 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 72 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 50 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	@ 42 @ 42
No. 2 lard oil	@ 40 @ 40
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	@ 62 @ 62
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	@ 52 @ 52
Corn oil	@ 3.85 @ 3.85

TALLOW.

Edible	6 @ 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime City	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Country	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' Prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	@ 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	36 @ 38 @ 38
P. S. Y., soap grade	32 @ 35 @ 35
Soap, bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 @ 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.35 @ 1.37 1/2 @ 1.37 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.02 1/2 @ 1.05 @ 1.05
Barrels, oak	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	— @ — @ —
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt	— @ — @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75 @ 2.75
Casing, salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 3 1/2	@ 1.25 @ 1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@5.60
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.65@ 5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@ 4.60
Oxen and stage.....	2.50@ 3.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@ 5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@ 8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 7.00
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 4.00
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@9.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 8.25
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 4.75
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6@6.70
Hogs, medium.....	6@6.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6@6.90
Pigs.....	7@ 7.00
Roughs.....	5.70 @5.90

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice bellers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair bellers.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Good to choice oxen and stage.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stage.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 4 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 3 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6c. per pound.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @ 12
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Western calves, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Western calves, common.....	7 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culs.....	7 @ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
California hams, smoked heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 @ 14 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @90c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	11 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	11

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15 1/4	16 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.18
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11

Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.55
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	13
Old, poor to medium.....	11 @ 12
Chickens, Spring—4 lbs. per pair and under—Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	21 @ 22
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	16 @ 18
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	16 @ 18
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	14 @ 15
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, scalded, selected bbls.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Southern and Southwest'n, inferior grades.....	10 @ 13
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2.75 @ 2.90
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2.20 @ 2.30
Squabs, prime white, 6@6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.60
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.37
Squabs, culs, per dozen.....	50 @ 60

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	13 @ 14
Fowls, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Roosters, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, per pair.....	50 @ 60
Geese, per pair.....	90 @ 110
Live pigeon, per pair.....	20 @ 25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$23.00 @ 26.25
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.70 @ 2.72 1/2
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.45 @ 2.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.30 @ 2.35
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 18.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 @ 3.10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.F.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowling Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Sept. 5, 1906.

CATTLE.—Receipts of 62,100 cattle in three days was more than the market could stand, when prices broke 20@40c. from a week ago, except in prime cattle good enough to sell from \$6.25@6.80, the latter price being the top of the market to-day. The cattle under \$6 and down to \$4.75 showed most weakness. The lower in price the more the break. The export and shipping demand has been light, and Monday being a holiday (Labor Day) no killing was done, and supplies accumulated, giving the buyers a decided advantage over salesmen. Low grade cattle were especially hard to sell, and a number of this kind went over unsold without bid. It is expected that the heavy run and decline in the market will be followed by lighter receipts and a reaction next week. Range cattle are 10@15c. lower, with the bulk of the Westerns at \$4@4.40, some choice northern natives at \$4.75@5.20 and low grade thin northern wintered Texas down to \$3.75. Western cows largely \$3.25@3.60. The receipts of Western cattle show a decrease as compared with last week and a year ago, and we would not be surprised to see supplies fall away short as reports are already coming in that the shipping is over for this season in some localities. Native butcher stuff is 10c. lower this week, except on the good kind. Stockers and feeders are 25c. higher than 10 days ago. Good rains have insured abundant fall pastures and a big crop of corn now ripening means plenty of cattle later to go in the feed lots.

HOGS.—Monday's market opened 5c. higher, but soon weakened and closed with several thousand unsold. A decline of 10@15c. occurred Tuesday, and a further decline of 10c. to-day. Packing hogs are selling \$1 under good light weights. A bunch of selected light bacon hogs to-day brought \$6.45, bulk at \$6.30 @6.40, light mixed hogs \$5.90@6.20, selected butchers \$6.25@6.35, heavy butchers \$6.10@6.20, choice heavy 300 lbs. and upwards \$5.80 @6, mixed packers 240@280 lbs. \$5.65@5.80, heavy packers \$5.40@5.65, stags \$4.75@5.25. A reaction is expected in the hog market next week.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs were light on account of Labor Day, and market was active on both sheep and lambs at closing prices of last week. Tuesday's receipts of 20,000 included only a limited number of sheep or yearlings, and the market held steady on lambs, strong on sheep and 10c. higher on yearlings. To-day's receipts estimated at 28,000 and demands continue in excess of supply of sheep and yearlings and sales to-day show 10c. advance on wethers and yearlings. Ewes unchanged and no material change on fat lambs or breeding ewes, while feeding sheep and yearlings scored an advance of 15@25c., and feeding lambs sold 10@15c. higher. Idaho and Montana wethers sold mostly at \$5.50 to-day, with one band extra Montana wethers reaching \$5.65, and feeding wethers sold from \$5@5.25, with most all the good ewes from \$5.25@5.50. Bulk of fat range lambs between \$7.50@7.90, and feeding grades \$6.80@7. Receipts of native lambs ran largely to medium and fair grades, and tops reached \$7.85, but \$7.75 took anything except fancy, while bulk of sales ranged between \$7@7.60, with fair light killers between \$6@6.75, with culls from \$5.25@5.75.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Sept. 4, 1906.

Cattle receipts last week were some 3,500 heavier than for the week previous and about 2,500 heavier than for the corresponding week last year, a fact that will account for a con-

siderable decline in prices on all out the more desirable dry lot beefs. These have been comparatively scarce right along and they have been in good request at about the highest prices of the year. On the other hand the market has been inclined to drag on the general run of short fed and only partly fattened steers and they are somewhat lower. Choice beefs are still selling up around \$6@6.25, with the fair to good 1,100 to 1,300-lb. beefs at \$5.25@5.85 and common to fair stuff at \$4.40@4.80 and on down. Choice range beefs sold up to \$5.20 and little in the beef line goes under the \$3.75 mark. Most of the range beef is selling around \$4@4.50. Cows and heifers have suffered a sharp break as offerings have been rather more liberal than usual. Very few fed cows are coming, but good grassers are selling at \$3@3.50 with fair butcher grades at \$2.65@3.00 and canners and cutters at \$1.50@2.40. The trade in feeders has not been overly large. Some 7,200 head were sent to the country last week and August business was about 22,500 head. Good weight steers are in active demand and strong, but the ordinary run of light and medium weight steers are about 15@25c. off.

Hogs are selling very irregularly. Receipts largely determine the price at present, and as receipts have been liberal the trend of prices has been somewhat lower of late. Heavy and packing grades are more or less neglected and slow sale at low prices, but the inquiry continues fair for the good light and butcher grades. The range of prices is wider than for some time past but there is a rather weak undertone to the general trade. To-day with about 8,000 hogs here the market was all the way from steady on light weights to a dime lower on rough heavy loads. Tops brought \$6.10, and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.65@5.90.

Activity and strength continue to characterize the sheep trade despite the exceptionally heavy supplies both here and at other points. Packers are somewhat bearish in their views, but the keen competition from feeder buyers holds prices up at the high level that has prevailed for several weeks. The demand from feeder buyers was never better than at present nor prices higher. Fat lambs are selling at \$6.25@7.50; yearlings, \$5.50@6.00; wethers, \$4.80@5.00; ewes, \$3.90@5.20. Feeder lambs are selling at \$5.75@6.65, and wethers at \$4.80@5.60.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4, 1906.

Continued heavy receipts of cattle have not included any like liberal proportion of fat steers and these kinds have held fully steady selling generally within a range from \$5.25@6.00, according to quality and weight. All other classes of cattle have been in excess of immediate demands, and the market has been ruling rather slow with a weaker tendency to prices, although no material decline is noted since last week on grass steers, either native, Western or Southern. All classes of cow stuff however, has been working lower, and are now quotable 10@15c. lower than late last week. Western ranges are pouring in enormous supplies of the stuff and this affects the whole range of butcher prices. This market is glutted with light stock cattle of pretty good to choice quality, and there is little country demand for it, but heavy feeders are selling freely as fast as they come at full steady prices. Calf prices are about 50c. lower than last week.

Hogs continue to move in sufficient number to apparently justify packers in lower prices, and there is plenty of indication that with

any material increase in the number being sent forward prices will be forced down under the 6c. mark. It is now less than a month until the opening of the regular packing season, and naturally the packers will play their usual game of trying to get prices down. Hogs coming are seasonably good in quality and as yet there is no evidence of sickness in droves coming. Prices to-day ruled at \$6@6.20 for bulk, with the tops selling at \$6.30. These prices are around 10c. lower on bulk than the close of last week.

Receipts are coming quite liberal, but as yet there is fairly good demand for all killing stock, and prices this week are holding about steady, although showing a weak turn to-day. For feeder grades, the market is holding fully steady, with prices for lambs ranging largely around \$6.25, and yearlings \$5.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Sept. 7.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 61,600; last week, 63,500; same week last year, 80,600. General market has ruled steady, except that medium to common grass killing steers and cows and low grade stockers are 10c. lower this week, and veals 50c. higher. Prime steers sold at \$6.35 Monday, which was top for the week; dry lot steers, \$5.75 and upwards; corn and grass steers, \$5@5.60; top grass steers, \$5.10; common to medium grassers, \$3.50@4.50; canner steers from the range, around \$3; heifers, \$3.25@4.85; cows, \$2.30@3.60; bulls, \$2.10@3; light veals, \$4.50@6; heavy and mixed veals, \$3.25@4.50; quarantine steers, \$2.85@3.75. Heavy feeders are in much demand. The general cattle market is closing the week firm.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 40,600; last week, 40,000; same week last year, 37,400. Market continues to fluctuate considerably, without much net change from week to week; prices were lower the first of the week, and stronger yesterday and to-day. Best light hogs unchanged for the week; heavy hogs, 10c. lower; weights under 200, to-day, \$6.15@6.35; mixed weights, \$6.10@6.27; heavy hogs, \$5.80@6.10. The market declined 40c. from the corresponding week of last year.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 36,300; last week, 30,300; same week last year, 46,900. Lambs advanced 10c. Tuesday, which has been held. The top was paid for Utahs on different days at \$7.65; other good lambs, \$7.25@7.50; medium and light lambs, \$6.75 @7. Packers are on the alert for good lambs. Sheep are a shade lower this week. Western wethers, \$5.20@5.40; yearlings, up to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.80@5.15; choice fed Western ewes, \$5.40. Breeding and feeding stuff is quickly taken at strong prices.

HIDES are unchanged; green salted, 11½ @13c.; bulls and stags, 10½c.; dry flint butcher, 18@22c.; culls, 12c.; sheep pelts, 16½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	7,212	10,681	4,879
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	789	.....	338
Cudahy	7,447	5,280	2,151
Fowler	1,503	.....	669
Morris	5,572	6,045	3,987
Ruddy	811	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	4,730	4,040	4,047
Swift	7,509	9,709	4,589

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,858	—	1,776	28,875	10,100
Sixtieth street	1,240	50	4,981	5,923	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	12,651
Lehigh Valley	5,230	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,016	—	—	—	—
Scattering	62	54	36	3,750	—
Totals	11,350	112	6,811	34,834	26,501
Totals last week	10,740	139	5,623	38,137	22,973

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

Shipper and steamship:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Quarters of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic.	480	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka	480	—	1,600
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Colorado	86	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mohawk	150	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgic.	480	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	480	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic	—	—	3,900
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	—	2,200
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	—	1,200
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Lucania	—	—	1,525
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	60	15	—
Total exports	2,225	15	13,925
Total exports last week	1,920	—	12,900

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Quarters of beef.
New York	2,225	15	13,925
Boston exports this week	4,081	590	16,195
Philadelphia exports this week	1,817	—	700
Newport News exports this week	357	—	—
Montreal exports this week	4,925	297	—
Portland exports this week	400	907	—
Exports to:			
Liverpool	5,163	297	9,700
Glasgow	5,144	1,467	21,120
Bristol	1,426	—	—
Hull	776	—	—
Manchester	86	—	—
Antwerp	991	—	—
Bermuda	150	—	—
Totals to all ports	13,895	1,779	30,820
Totals to all ports last week	19,207	734	21,750

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 1:

CATTLE.

Chicago	38,979
Omaha	16,038
Kansas City	36,156
St. Joseph	12,219
Cudahy	518
Sioux City	1,964
Wichita	273
New York and Jersey City	9,237
Fort Worth	11,663
Detroit	926

HOGS.

Chicago	101,699
Omaha	34,910
Kansas City	44,047
St. Joseph	27,371
Cudahy	5,808
Sioux City	18,458
Ottumwa	13,032
Cedar Rapids	9,790
Wichita	2,912
Indianapolis	25,375
New York and Jersey City	26,501
Fort Worth	2,830
Detroit	3,895

SHEEP.

Chicago	69,578
Omaha	22,922
Kansas City	20,887
St. Joseph	23,278
Cudahy	443
Sioux City	161
New York and Jersey City	34,819
Fort Worth	427
Detroit	1,893

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	409	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	2,000	—
South Omaha	100	6,000	1,000

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906.

Chicago	10,000	20,000	20,000
Kansas City	15,000	11,000	6,000
South Omaha	7,500	7,000	2,500

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

Chicago	26,000	28,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	9,000
South Omaha	6,000	7,000	15,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1906.

Chicago	7,500	20,000	24,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	7,000
South Omaha	2,500	6,000	6,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1906.

Chicago	2,500	12,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	600	4,000	8,500

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.80; city steam, \$8.50; refined Continent, tes., \$9.25; do., South America, tes., \$10; kegs, \$11. Compound, \$7.00.

HOG MARKET FOR SEPTEMBER 7.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 10,000; mostly 10c. higher; \$5.35 to 6.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. higher; \$6.05 to 6.32.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.60 to 6.15.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$5.50 to 6.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; higher; \$6.25 to 6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,500; stronger; \$6.50 to 6.70.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; higher; \$6.50.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, September 7.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 66s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 87s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 57s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s. 6d.; short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 53s. 6d.; backs, 48s.; bellies, 59s. Tallow, 26s. 9d. Turpentine, 46s. 9d. Rosin, common, 9s. 11d. Cheese, white, 59s. 6d.; do., colored, 60s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 44½ marks; prime Western lard, tes., spot, 45s.; do., American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 45s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 4½d. Refined petroleum (London), 67-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, September and October, 40s. 1½d. Linseed oil (London), 29s. 1½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING.

Provisions.

The moderate receipts of hogs for the day, with in part 10c. higher prices for them, strengthened the product markets in the early dealings. The speculation continued slack.

Cottonseed Oil.

In consideration of the very fair volume of export sales of refined which we have noted for two or three weeks for the November to March deliveries, in the seaboard and the steady demand for the early deliveries for export, the crude oil is necessarily in some degree bought at the mills against them; but the crude oil is not bought anywhere near as freely as the refined has been sold. It is probable that all told about 225 tanks crude have been bought in that time (two or three weeks) at from 22 to 23c. for the November delivery, closing with 23c. bid in the Southeast, and from 23½c. up to 25c. has been paid for an October delivery, and 27c. for September delivery at the Southeast, with more money now asked on the late buying market for the refined. But the point is that outside of that buying neither the mills nor refineries care to negotiate ahead for supplies of the crude, and for the reasons assigned in our review. The New York market to-day for the refined showed on the first "call" firmness at the advance of the day before prices then: September at 37½@38½c.; October at 34½@34½c.; November at 31@31½c.; December at 30½@31½c.; January at 30½@31c.; March at 31½@32c.; May at 32¼@32½c.

Tallow.

Nothing new to market conditions for the day, and the features of trading are as in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 10½c. in New York, and 10¼c. bid and 10½c. asked in Chicago.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., September 1.—The market for ammoniates during the past month ruled quiet. Concessions were offered by sellers for material for prompt shipment, and in some cases buyers availed themselves of the opportunity, but on futures prices were held firm. At the close the market is firm with a rather stronger inquiry from the buyers. We quote:

Ground tankage, 8 and 10, \$19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.35 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.; September-December, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables quote September to February inclusive \$3.07½ to \$3.10 per 100 lbs. c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 6.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb. 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. lb. 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Talc at 1½c. to 1½c. lb. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs. Silica, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$8 to \$9 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. per lb. Carbonate of potash 4c. to 5c. per lb., according to test. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5½c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 6c. per lb., and in barrels 6½c. per lb. Green olive oil 60c. per gal. Yellow olive oil, 56c. to 58c. per gal. Green olive oil foots 5c. to 5½c. per lb. Ceylon coconut oil 7½c. per lb. Cochise coconut oil, 8½c. per lb. Cottonseed oil 36 to 37c. per gal. Corn oil 4½c. to 4½c. per lb.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the week under review has been rather quiet, although a steady business has been done at unchanged prices. Stocks are getting lower both here and abroad and the usual fall advance in prices is about due. Neutral lard is very quiet and the little business that has been done has been at lower figures than have been ruling lately.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Prices are firm and there is increased inquiry, including an export demand for blood. (Latest quotations will be found on page 37.)

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN
BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

Retail Section

THE CLOSING MOVEMENT.

An effort is being made among the retail butchers of Marion, Ind., to reach an agreement for closing shops entirely on four nights of the week. Heretofore there has been no rule, and butchers and bench men have been compelled to be on duty practically every week night.

The butchers of Hamilton, O., have decided to close entirely on Sundays and on Saturday nights as well.

PLEADED WITH THE BUTCHERS.

Retail butchers of Newport intended celebrating last Saturday as "Butchers' Day," and posted notices to that effect. As Monday was a holiday it would leave the swell Newport colony without meat for three days, and the cottagers besieged the butchers with pleas not to close. As a result the holiday was postponed, so that Newport's fashionable set might not go meat hungry while the meat men celebrated.

EFFECTIVE WINDOW CARDS.

A series of very effective window cards can be readily made by any one with little or no artistic training, says Merchants' Review. This may be accomplished by cutting out suitable illustrations in colors or in black and white from magazines, posters, etc., and pasting them on sheets of mounting board of various tones. Some of the best colors for the latter are gray, brown, black or red. These may be mounted in broken paneled style, that is, with the picture cutting into the border line, or pasted inside the latter. There should be space left in the panel for enough text to make the public acquainted with certain goods, for these illustrations should only be admitted into the window on the understanding that they will set off and make more attractive a placard advertising goods.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. W. Smith has sold his interest in the meat business at Cromwell, Ind., to Perry Leatherman.

C. P. Thompson has purchased the meat business of Seth Nelson, at Green Lake, Wash.

The meat market of G. W. Jenkins, at Corydon, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

G. E. Elser has sold his meat market at Chambersburg, Pa., to C. Pitzer.

J. Bastian has opened his new meat market at Marion, Ind.

W. D. Paxton, provision dealer at Hanover, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,172; assets, \$725.

W. S. Hauser, a member of the firm of Hauser & Kiefer, meat dealers at Philadelphia, Pa., died last week.

Albert F. Sauerwein has purchased the meat market of James O'Donnell at Batavia, N. Y.

Papers have been served on O. G. Moulton, a butcher of Fargo, N. D., restraining him from using a slaughter house recently erected by him.

The meat market of Eminger & Carrer, at Livingston, Mont., has been damaged by fire.

H. B. Alger has purchased the meat market of Fred Hardy, at Long Beach, Cal.

A. White has opened a new butcher shop at Merna, Neb.

Sunberry & Preggel have recently engaged in the meat business at Oxford, Neb.

Marshall Young has purchased the meat market of P. A. Simon, at Crown King, Ariz.

Nicholson & Peters have been succeeded in the meat business at Bonners Ferry, Ida., by L. M. Peters.

A. L. Force has sold his meat business at Howard, Kas., to W. C. Brand.

F. D. Coryell has succeeded to the meat market of Coryell & Powers, at Junction City, Kas.

Koss & Miller have succeeded to the meat business of B. Ross, at Abilene, Tex.

J. H. Wilson has sold his butcher shop at Justin, Tex., to Peters & Bradley.

J. B. Tidball has succeeded to the meat market of Tidball & Tatters, at Gotebo, Okla.

F. M. Perkins has purchased a half interest in the meat market of Harry Graham, at Boise, Ida.

Wibbenpoort & Johnson have engaged in the meat business at Portland, Ore.

Goff & Jensen have sold their meat business at Joliet, Mont., to A. J. Gilsdorf.

Frye & Bruhn have engaged in the meat business at North Bend, Wash.

H. C. Ohsann has opened a new meat market on Third avenue and Jefferson street, Seattle, Wash.

S. F. Sonner has purchased the meat market of A. S. Reynolds at Ollie, Ia.

Willett & Co. have sold their meat business at Denver, Col., to N. A. Gitchell.

J. F. Withrow has purchased the meat business of John Shipp, at Corbin, Kas.

Robins & Weaver have sold their meat market at Eureka, Kas., to Pruitt Bros.

S. D. Rardin has purchased the meat market of W. E. Buntin, at Ridgeway, Mo.

O. P. Bottorff has purchased the meat business of Nason & Albee, at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Martin Mansfield has sold his butcher shop at Homer, Neb., to Will Odell.

C. P. Latham has sold his meat business at Newman Grove, Neb., to C. H. Morian.

Henry Hazzard has purchased the meat market of I. P. Henry, at Lineville, Ia.

G. F. Schattgen has sold his meat business at Anthony, Kas., to S. W. Hinton.

Holiday & Gaston have purchased the meat market of Ed. Gould, at Parsons, Kas.

Geo. Helsel has sold his butcher shop at Pratt, Kas., to W. F. Barnes.

A. S. Eager has sold his meat market at Lincoln, Neb., to Routzaha & Morrissey.

The death is reported of J. C. Ferrin, a well known butcher of Provo, Utah.

NEEDED ANOTHER SHOCK.

"Yes," said the waiter. "This café is thoroughly up to date. We cook by electricity."

"Is that so?" said the guest, pointing to a platter, "then will you please give that beefsteak another shock?"—Detroit Free Press.

TALKS BY THE MANAGER=No. 16



You may think I am making considerable fuss over a small matter, yet I know this.

If I succeed in getting you acquainted with the merits of S & S knives, I have not only made a sale, but done you a good turn at the same time.

And in order to make a good friend of you, I am guaranteeing every S & S knife.

This is what our guarantee means. If you buy an S & S knife of us, and it turns out that there is a soft spot in it, you are at liberty to bring the knife right back, and get in exchange either the money you paid for it or another knife.

That's how sure we are of our goods.

That's our No. 2 Steak Knife in the picture, with beech handle. Mighty fine knife.

(Signed) THE MANAGER

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.

Detroit, U. S. A.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE GAME LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The 1st of September marks the opening of the hunting season in a large part of the United States. In the South the season begins later, and here and there the embargo on certain game is lifted a little earlier; but September 1 is the first general date on which hunting is permitted. With the approach of this day, therefore, interest revives in the laws regulating hunting, and the handling of game by dealers.

Most of the game laws that were in effect in the United States and Canada in 1905 remain in force, as only fourteen States and eight Canadian Provinces held legislative sessions this year. Four of these—Ohio, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario—made no change in their game laws, and the others passed few statutes. The most noteworthy changes were entirely new laws for the protection of game in Mississippi and Prince Edward Island. Mississippi abandoned its old system of separate county laws and adopted a general game law with provisions uniform throughout the entire State, thus following the example recently set by Virginia and Tennessee. The provisions of its new and thoroughly modern law fix uniform seasons, provide for the appointment of game wardens, establish a \$20 non-resident license, and prohibit all sale and export of game. Prince Edward Island is the latest of the Canadian Provinces to adopt modern measures of game protection. Its recent statute fixes seasons, provides for a \$15 non-resident license, creates the office of game inspector, incorporates an auxiliary body—the Prince Edward Island Game Protection Association—to co-operate in enforcement of game laws, and prohibits export. These laws and a statute passed by Quebec which requires that all shipments of game be tagged fill gaps in export laws that have heretofore existed, so that now every State in the Union and practically every Province of Canada places more or less restriction on the shipment of game beyond its boundaries.

In prohibiting all sale of protected game Mississippi occupies an advanced position, as the only other States whose sale laws are so sweeping are Michigan, in the East, and Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Montana and Arizona, in the West. Important amendments were made by Massachusetts to its sale laws, one prohibiting sale of imported quail except in November and December, another cutting off sale of imported ducks in the close season and a third prohibiting all sale of prairie chickens and sharp-tailed grouse. These laws will abolish a market for game illegally shipped from several Western States.

The establishment of game-warden service in Mississippi and Prince Edward Island leaves Alabama, Arkansas and Texas the only regions in the United States and Canada unprovided with such special police provision.

Sportsmen have a more direct interest in changes in the laws relating to hunting licenses and shooting seasons. Few such changes have been made this year. Mississippi established a \$20 and South Carolina a \$25 non-resident county license, and Prince Edward Island a \$15 general non-resident license. Quebec substituted a uniform \$10

non-resident license for its graded system, and a few minor changes were made by Maryland in the license requirements in Prince George and Somerset counties. Seasons for the following game were changed: Deer in New York; snipe, cranes and waterfowl in Louisiana; wood ducks and pheasants in Massachusetts; and upland game in South Carolina. In addition to these changes, Virginia removed all protection from robin-snipe, surf-birds, certain plover and curlew, and Maryland altered several seasons in Allegany, Anne Arundel, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Prince George and Somerset counties and on the Patuxent River.

Canada established two new game preserves, one of sixteen sections in the new Province of Alberta, about 30 miles northeast of Edmonton, the other on the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec. The latter, to be known as the Gaspesian Preserve, has an area of about 2,500 square miles, thus taking rank with the Laurentides National Park in Quebec (2,640 square miles), the Algonquin Park in Ontario (about 2,000 square miles), and the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming (3,348 square miles).

A large number of Federal bills were considered by Congress, and four, all relating to game preserves, were passed. These authorized the lease of 3,500 acres in South Dakota for a buffalo pasture, established a game refuge in the Grand Canyon Forest Preserve in Arizona, prohibited all hunting in the District of Columbia except on the Eastern Branch and the west side of the Potomac, and prohibited trespass on bird reservations.

The full details of all these changes and of other game provisions relating to seasons, shipment, sale, and licenses at present in force in the United States and Canada, including county provisions, are contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 265, published by the Department of Agriculture, entitled Game Laws for 1906, copies of which may be obtained free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A poster showing the close seasons in the United States and Canada and another giving those under the local laws of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina also may be had on application to the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture.

POULTRY MEN AFTER WILEY.

Realizing the harmful effect continued agitation by food cranks is likely to have on the poultry trade, leading poultry trade interests will endeavor to get a report from the federal government on its investigations into cold storage of poultry as soon as possible. At a meeting in New York this week of directors of the National Poultry and Game Association, it was decided to ask Chief Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department at Washington to make a report as soon as possible on his investigations into the effect of refrigeration on poultry and game.

Dr. Wiley began these tests some months ago and now has quite a quantity of poultry and game in cold storage, which he is observing and testing in the endeavor to ascertain the effects of storage, and also the

DIVINE'S GENUINE RED DEVIL WATER MOTOR



GUARANTEED TO
Wash Bottles, Run
Cooling Fans, Polish
Silverware, Sharpen
Cutlery and many other
uses.

The only perfect Faucet Water Motor made.

PRICE—Including Emery, Polishing and
Pulley Wheels, Faucet \$4.00
Connection, Cake Silver Polish
or \$3.50 and this "ad." will
get a Motor complete

Bottle Washing Attachment - \$.50
Fan and Guard - - - - - 3.50

Write for Free Booklet and Trade Discount

DIVINE WATER MOTOR CO.
108-110 Duane Street New York

effects of storing undrawn as compared to drawn poultry. The New York Merchants' Association will also join in the effort to get quick results from Dr. Wiley.

DEATH OF NEW JERSEY PRESIDENT.

H. T. Malloy, state president of the New Jersey Master Butchers Association, died on Saturday last at his home in Hoboken. His death was sudden and unexpected, as he had been one of the delegates to the national convention at Milwaukee and had been one of the liveliest of the party on the trip.

MEAT TRADE NEEDS ORGANIZATION.

The National Provisioner publishes a call for a meeting of meat packers in Chicago on October 1st, for the purpose of organizing an association for mutual protection. The meat trade needs a business organization, no matter how strong its units may be. The Provisioner is well advised in taking the initiative.—Merchants' Review.

DEALERS IN GAME

TAKE NOTICE: That under section 27 of the Forest Fish and Game Law of the State of New York, all persons handling woodcock and grouse, taken from without the State, will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars. This includes hotels, restaurants, clubs, and all places that handle game. Woodcock and grouse taken within the State of New York cannot be legally sold.

Blank bonds will be furnished by this department to all persons making application for the same and said bonds, when filed in the office of the Forest Fish and Game Commission, must qualify with some bonding company as surety, and no individual bond will be accepted, as the department cannot readily ascertain their standing.

J. S. WHIPPLE,
Commissioner.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Louis Goland, an employe of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, was found unconscious one morning last week at the foot of an elevator shaft in the plant, and died soon after. He was on the night shift as a beef lugger, and had evidently gone into the shaft to repair the elevator and had been crushed by it descending upon him.

Jake Rosenthal, the butcher baron of Rockaway Beach, has been quite ill with malarial fever for some time, and his friends are alarmed over his condition.

C. H. McGilvray, assistant to F. A. Fowler at the Swift Chicago headquarters, returned to Chicago this week after a visit to the metropolis. George Nye, of the beef department at Chicago, was here this week.

L. H. Lang, manager of the Swift & Company Eleventh avenue market, returned this week from a vacation spent in New England. Manager E. M. Bell of the Barclay street house is in Vermont for his outing. Manager T. C. Sullivan of the produce department has returned from his wedding tour looking stouter and happier than ever, which is saying a good deal.

Sam Stern opens a new market on Brook avenue near 135th street, The Bronx, this Saturday evening. He has sold his former shop on Morris street.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed with the clerk of the U. S. District Court by William Beck, of 2819 17th street, Coney Island, who gives his occupation as a butcher's helper. He schedules liabilities amounting to \$5,957.40; assets, consisting of debts due on open accounts, \$1,967.49. Beck was until recently a boss butcher.

Reduced Rates for Telephone Service

throughout Greater New York are effective from July 1st. Contracts now being taken at new rates.

Call nearest Contract Office for full information.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Contract Offices:	Telephone No.:
15 Dry Street	9019 Cortlandt
115 West 38th Street	9040-38th
220 West 124th Street	9000 Morningside
616 East 150th Street	9020 Melrose

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 1 averaged 7.25 cents per pound.

The annual ox-roast and picnic of the Hudson County Butchers Association will be given at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on this coming Monday afternoon and evening, September 10.

Bronx branch No. 3, Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers, held its annual family outing at Sehring's Washington Park, Westchester, last Monday. There were prize bowling and other games and dancing and a big crowd was in attendance.

AN IMPROVED BEEF MARKET.

New York wholesalers were encouraged this week for the first time in months over the situation in the beef market. The demand which started up briskly last week continued this week, and many box managers reported the heaviest Monday sales in six months. And this, too, in spite of the fact that Monday was a half holiday with them, most boxes closing at 10 a. m. The return of summer vacationists and the cool weather had a good deal to do with it. Native beef commanded 9 to 9½ cents, and was not of a particularly choice quality at that. Extra choice cattle brought whatever was asked without bargaining. Westerns were also selling much better. Pretty nearly everybody had a good trade.

The small stock market continues high, and retailers are beginning to realize that high lambs will keep up near present prices for at least six months, and consumers must expect to pay more for their meat. Rather inferior lambs brought 9 cents alive at Jersey City this week and receipts were very light. Dressed stuff commanded from 13½ to 15 cents. The Western situation offers no hope of relief, either, with the carcass market at 13 cents in Chicago. Live calves brought around 9 cents here this week, with choice veal selling at 13½ to 14 cents and fair stuff at 12 to 13 cents.

PRESIDENT SULZBERGER RETURNS.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company was back at his desk at New York headquarters this week after an extended vacation, which included various summer resorts, and also a trip of inspection of his Western interests. President Sulzberger was frequently interviewed during his Western trip, and he was very optimistic over the meat situation, particularly with regard to the growth of his own company's business.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish and poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending September 1, 1906, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 18,389 lbs.; Brooklyn, 496 lbs.; the Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 457 lbs.; total, 19,442 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,155 lbs.; Brooklyn, 965 lbs.; Queens, 190 lbs.; total, 4,310 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 4,620 lbs.; the Bronx, 150 lbs.; Queens, 34 lbs.; total, 4,804 lbs.

KOSHER POULTRY BUTCHERS STRIKE.

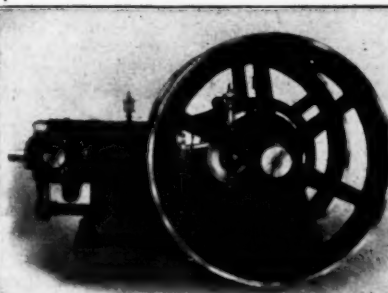
East Side schochets, or kosher killers, employed by Clennen Bishop in the slaughter of kosher poultry, struck on Wednesday for a commission per head killed, instead of the weekly wages offered them. They have been working on a commission basis, and when the live poultry dealers proposed to substitute weekly wages they announced they would strike. Bishop took the lead, but the other proprietors held off, so the strike was declared on Bishop alone. The poultry schochets had a union, but Bishop went to another rabbi and secured plenty of non-union killers to continue his business. The strikers declared the new men were cattle butchers and not poultry slaughterers. They declare they will boycott all retailers who sell non-union koshered poultry.

SWIFT HEADS COME AND GO.

Vice President Edward F. Swift, of Swift & Company, who reached New York last week on his return from a summer abroad, has been spending the week at Eastern points. He was a visitor at New York headquarters this week.

General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes left Monday for a six weeks motor tour through New England with his family. Mr. Noyes is proud of his machine, and also of the chauffeur he has chosen for the long, hard trip through woods and hills. The chauffeur is his son, who is an expert motorist as well as a Harvard senior. They will go clear up into the Maine woods.

General Manager G. J. Edwards of the New York district is this week finishing an outing at North Williston, Vt. The big fish stories that come down from that section are making other fishermen green with envy.



Have your own ice and refrigerator plant. The power cost is low. You don't have to install an expensive steam power plant. Use a "Lazier Gas or Gasoline Engine." Built in sizes 2-100 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Types. Can be started instantly and costs nothing when not in use. No coal or ashes to handle—no licensed engineer. Others find it profitable. Why not you? Catalogs on request.



**LAZIER
ENGINE CO.**
189 Main Street
BURLINGTON, N. Y.



MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bousa, V. & A., 415 E. 17th; A. Bohaty.
Bruno, D., 504 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Bernath, M., 127 E. 110th; H. Brand.
Barth, H., 26 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Caramilla, T., 315 E. 28th; H. Brand.
Covalaro, T., 42 Oak; E. Diamond.
Cohen, S., 1493 Madison ave.; U. D. B. Co.
Di Giovanni, P., 207 W. 60th; H. Brand.
Epstein, S., 100 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Fodale & Guanieri, 432 W. 39th; H. Brand.
Feinberg & Perlman, 180 Madison; H. Brand.
Goldman, I., 1380 Park ave.; U. D. B. Co.
Goldstein, S., 245-247 E. 105th; U. D. B. Co.
Hayer, L. J., 548 Brook ave.; L. Strauss.
Kranze, G., 307-309 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Kaplan, S., 417 Brook ave.; H. Brand.
Lange, O., 1262 Amsterdam ave.; H. Brand.
Litzky, L., 210-212 E. 100th; H. Brand.
Leonardi, A., 194 Chrystie; H. Brand.
Levenson & Buckwald, 63 E. 103d; H. Brand.
Miata, T., 146 E. 129th; H. Brand.
Nirenberg, I., 73 E. 105th; H. Brand.
Rosenberger, C., 477 Morris ave.; H. D. Katz.
Rosenberg, M., 59 Cannon; J. Halla.
Solomon & Morein, 302 E. 49th; H. Brand.
Scholem, E., 51 W. 135th; J. Haberman.
Simonovitz, P., 114 Lewis; H. Brand.
Tuck, R., 18-20 Jackson; H. Brand.
Villain, D., 100 Thompson; H. Brand.
Weiss, J., 100 W. 134th; E. Diamond.
Wasserman, S., 344 W. 32d; A. Lesser.
Wagner, L., 76 Columbia; F. Lesser.
Weiss, H., 1615 Park ave.; U. D. B. Co.
Wasserman, K., 19 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Zarccone, T., 218 Chrystie; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bender, I., 3 Jackson; I. Shanberg.
Raimonovitz, J., 2 W. 112th; L. Kalmonovitz.
Zager, A., 307-309 E. 102d; G. Krauze.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Albin, Herman, 830 Myrtle ave.; Levy Bros.
Barnett, Sarah, 428 Chester; H. Brand.
Berzak, Abraham, 324 Watkins; Levy Bros.
Fortgang, Joseph, 46 Seigel; J. & J. Levy.
Horowitz, Benjamin; Levy Bros.
Lamb, Joseph, 876 Gates ave.; Levy Bros.
Meyer, Conrad D., 433 Halsey; Gottlob Wildermuth.
Miller, Austin, 99 Walworth; Abraham Kanter.
Massare, G., 136 Boerum; M. Paone.
Markus, Ike, & Henry Ravenstein, 203 Hoyt; J. & J. Levy.

TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

Rosen, L., 277 Sackman; Levy Bros.
Viel, J. D., 16 Flushing ave.; Abraham Kaufner.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Lamb, Joseph, 876 Gates ave.; Clara Lamb.
Shern, Rose & Charles, 2136 Fulton; E. Meyer & C. M. Genthman.
Vrabel, Andrew, 121 Wythe ave.; Marie Rieh-nawsky.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Averill & Gregory, 40-44 W. 35th; H. J. Braker.
Bauer, H., 5 Morton; J. M. Domis.
Gitlitz, M., 43 Avenue B; L. Gitlitz.
Recca & Sparacino, 194 Chrystie; S. Recca.
Tinewitz, L., 794 8th ave.; M. Block.
Ambusina, M., 345 E. 12th; E. R. Biehler.
Cohen, J., 181 Avenue C; Westin & Steinhart.
Heller, H., 100 Allen; J. Aronaner.
Horowitz, H., 117 South; J. Gurland.
Hochberg, I., 74 West; I. Suss.
Hirsch & Landau, 273 E. Houston; J. Gold-man.
Krankoski & Milstone, 837 2nd ave.; N. Y. Pie Baking Co.
Kornbluth & Komanella, 8 E. 17th; A. Weiss.
Orpheno, A., 2465 2nd ave.; E. R. Biehler.
Rosenbaum & Gersman, 236 Eldridge; E. R. Biehler.
Sanovichidis & Camburian, 57 Madison; T. Davidian.
Tyler, C., 15 Bible House; J. I. Ott.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Boss, S., 177 Avenue A; C. Flizler.
Damis, J. M., 5 Morton; H. Bauer.
Feinsilver, O., 179 E. Houston; A. Goldapfer.
Profilio, G., 169 Sullivan; V. Raffaele.
Suesens, C., 721 Columbus ave.; C. Wieberg.
Stone, M., 6 Delancey; J. Rubenstein.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Hornstein, Morris, Surf ave. near 12th; J. Kamholz.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Levine, Hyman, 192 Livonia ave.; Rubin Chavkin.

ARMOUR PLANT FOR NORTHWEST.

Details of the plans for the new Armour packing plant near Minneapolis have been made public. The main building will be six stories high, of reinforced concrete construction and will cost \$2,000,000. The building will be electric lighted and steam heated. Six other buildings will be erected aggregating in cost \$3,000,000.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48. Quick action and satisfactory results.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS.

M. Croniger has sold out his interests in the Shamokin Packing Company, at Shamokin, Pa., to Edward Baker, James Straub and David M. Maurer. The new owners will capitalize the concern at \$130,000 and erect a new structure in place of the old one.

Dr. A. Marable, of Vidalia, La., is interested in the organization of a \$10,000 stock company, for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill at Jonesville, La.

Hadley, Harriss Company, of Wilson, N. C., will erect a new addition to their fertilizer factory to be used as a storage house and cost \$10,000.

The Bryan Cotton Oil Company has been organized with P. S. Goggan, of Hearne, Tex., president; B. D. Cash, of Cameron, Tex., vice-president and manager, and R. C. Allen, of Hearne, Tex., secretary-treasurer. It is proposed to rebuild the local oil mill which was burned several years ago.

The packing plant of G. T. Houseman, of Fairmount, Minn., was destroyed by fire on September 6. Loss, \$18,500.

The O. Geisler Leather Dressing Company, of Gloversville, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to manufacture and deal in leather. Hulda Geisler, M. Cederholm and William Allen are the incorporators.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Ama, La.—A. Madere, of Hahnville, will form a company with \$12,000 capital to erect an ice plant.

Hammond, La.—The erection of an ice plant of 50 tons capacity is contemplated by J. Nalty of the Hammond Lumber Company.

Roanoke, Va.—The Consolidated Ice Company is to erect a large addition to its plant, increasing capacity 25 tons a day.

Thomasville, Ala.—The Thomasville Ice Factory has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by W. C. Fritter and others.

New Orleans, La.—The Columbia Brewing Company is erecting a four-story cold storage plant to be used for the storing of beer. About \$40,000 will be invested.

Clinton, Miss.—J. W. Provine, John James, W. T. Lowrey and others have incorporated the Clinton Laundry and Ice Company with \$10,000 capital stock.

Matagorda, Tex.—The erection of an ice plant of 10 to 15 tons capacity is contemplated by W. G. Thornhill.

Blacksburg, Va.—The Blacksburg Power and Supply Company, Incorporated, will expend from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in the erection of a 4-ton ice and refrigerating plant and a 700 to 1,000-light electric plant.

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